

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 43

JULY, 2018

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

In Memory Of



Eric P. Newman

Last MNS Founder

1911 — 2017

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 43

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)
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President's Message

By
Chris Sutter

Welcome to the 58th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS). We hope you are enjoying your time here and are finding some exciting new items for your collection.

The previous year saw the end of an era with the passing of Eric P. Newman. Mr. Newman was a founding member of the MNS. Randomly assigned number 4, I believe they drew the numbers out of a hat, Mr. Newman is the final member of a group of 40, 37 men 3 women, who met on February 1, 1938 at the Melbourne Hotel creating the MNS.

We honor Mr. Newman by placing his picture on the cover of this Journal and by including articles by Rob Kravitz and Ron Horstman describing their first meetings with Mr. Newman. As you read Rob's article his fondness for Mr. Newman is apparent as is his appreciation for all Mr. Newman's kindness and help. Similar sentiments are shared by many members of the MNS. Please refer to the 2016 issue of the Journal for a brief history of Mr. Newman and the MNS.

Mr. Newman's passing reminds me of other MNS members that I have known over the years who are no longer with us. Members such as: Ken Thompson, John Bush, Bob Cochran, Jim Watson, Dave Murrey and of course my mentor in the MNS, Mike Pfefferkorn. Someone else who is still with us but has not been active for a while: Russ Vogelsang. As we look to the future it is important to remember those who went before us and created the foundation of the club.

On Friday night Scotsman Auctions will hold their latest in a series of successful auctions that have become one of the highlights of our Show. Please take a few minutes to browse their auction catalog and plan to spend some time at the auction. I know that they have worked hard to offer an outstanding selection of numismatic items and to provide you with an enjoyable experience.

Each year I try to come up with new words to thank our Show Chairman, Sid Nusbaum, and his wife Jenny, for all that they do in making this show one of the best. Sid does not have the benefit of a large paid staff to help him coordinate the dealers, the convention center and the general public into coming together for our show. Thanks Sid and Jenny!

This year Sid has added Stamp Dealers to the show. This is an experiment to add value for our attendees and to boost revenue. Just another one of the many ways Sid is constantly thinking about the show and finding ways to improve it.

Thanks also goes out to the many MNS members who volunteer their time. Those who help with the Show's exhibits, Kathy Skelton, with show setup and breakdown, Joel Anderson, with Dealer Registration, Carl Garrison, and the numerous other areas necessary to make everything happen.

I hope you take advantage of our offer to join the MNS. We meet once a month and have done so since 1938! Our meeting consists of a short business portion followed by a member presented educational topic and a numismatic auction. Please see the last page of this Journal for the location, dates and presentations for the next year.

We have brought back the annual auction to our meeting schedule. Currently held in September, this auction is a throwback to previous years and was a success in 2017.

Thanks for attending our Show.

In Remembrance of Eric Newman

By
Robert Kravitz

I first met Eric Newman when I was working at the “Coin Place” in Clayton sometime in 1972. Tom Kolbrener, the owner, introduced me to Mr. Newman when he came in the store one day. I knew who he was from reading his book on early American currency. I said to him that I needed help doing research on a book I wanted to write on fractional currency. I told him that I ended up in the Greek shorthand section at the Washington U. Library. He laughed and then invited me to his house to use his library. “WOW, could I!”

So I went to his house and he tells me that before we go upstairs into the library, I should look at a few coins that he had been looking at. There were three cent silver cents on a black felt tray. He said one is real and the other two are counterfeit! I thought “these are very rare and expensive, well the real one is anyway.” They all looked the same to me. He showed me how to tell them apart. Also on the tray were two 1796 quarters, Gem BU. I held them in my hands – our first quarter! One of these quarters sold last year for a million plus!

We went up upstairs to his library, he opens the closet doors revealing an area 6 feet high by 25 feet long. He says “see that Newspaper on the top? Turn to page 5, left side, second column.” He knew where to look – page and everything. The paper was from Philadelphia reporting the first time postage currency came out. It was an Army paymaster at the end of August 1862 paying the troops in uncut sheets.

Although this was my first time in the Library, I did not want to go home! He had all the books, catalogs and more that I needed. I was there for two or three hours. He said I was welcome to come back anytime, but please call first. I would be lucky enough to come back many times over the next few years. One time he handed me a half dollar. One side was seated liberty and the other side said Confederate States of America. I asked “was this one of the four or a restrike?” He said it was one of the four original halves from the Confederated States. He also let me hold the Confederate cent! Talk about history in your hands! Another time he showed me a unique 1913 copper Buffalo Nickel that came with the five 1913 Liberty Nickels.

My research for my book took until 2003 to get finished and printed. It started at Eric P. Newman’s house and has now come full circle since my book is now in his library! Thank-you Eric for all your help.

About the Author:

Robert Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency; *A Collector’s Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency* (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major show and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at www.robsfractional.com and order a newsletter or buy a book.

My Remembrance of Eric Newman

*By
Ronald Horstman*

I first met Eric in the early 1950's at the Missouri Numismatic Society meeting. We both shared the love of numismatics, especially in the St. Louis area. Over the years I enjoyed visiting with him both at his home and mine and later at his museum.

One of the enjoyable experiences we had was when he acquired an antique gold coin changer. Because of some of the broken pieces, it would not function. Being a mechanic and welder, I was able to repair the changer and clean out the sand that had accumulated in it. Eric explained that the changer had been used in an amusement park near the English seashore. We had a great time running coins through it to observe the operation. It was then that he showed me his machine shop in the basement. He had a degree in engineering from MIT, as well as a law degree from Washington University.

We discussed Missouri Bank history and he invited me to join him in writing a book on the subject. Over the years we acquired and shared information on the subject.

I spoke to him several years ago about completing the book project, but he was involved in updating his Early American Paper Money book and advised me to finish the book and publish it myself.

Over the years I learned a great deal from Eric and enjoyed his company. One of his favorite sayings after completing a trade was "I know you will enjoy owning this" and on several occasions he would say "if I die" rather than "when I die". I guess the time arrived when he decided to do so.....

Collecting Fractional Currency

By
C. Joseph Sutter



Factional Currency is an area of numismatics consisting of colorful small sized notes issued by the United States during and after the Civil War. Their purpose was to ease a coinage shortage caused by the hoarding of metal coins. In December 1861 the U.S. Treasury suspended disbursing coins. The hoarded coins were either retained in the U.S. or sent across international lines. Canada was a popular destination.

The result was difficulty in making small change during commercial transactions.

This article will be concerned with the process of collecting Fractional Currency. Aside from the short introduction above, the historical aspects will not be covered.

Two books exist that provide the historical information and are excellent references into all the currency types: Milton R. Friedberg's *The Encyclopedia of United States Postage & Fractional Currency* Sixth Edition (2000) and MNS's own Robert J. Kravitz's *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency Second Edition* (2012). I found Rob's book easier to use since it has clearly defined chapters and uses color to illustrate the notes and identify the types and valuations of the notes. Please note that while my copy of Friedberg is a spiral bound book, it may be a black and white copy which explains the lack of color. However, I do find Rob's layout easier to use.

A fractional currency type collection consists of twenty-three notes. They were issued in several denominations in five different groupings. These groupings are called "issues".

- The First Issue (August 21, 1862 – May 29, 1863) used images of postage stamps. It consisted of four notes: five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents.
- The Second Issue (October 10, 1863 – February 23, 1867) had an image of George Washington. It consisted of four notes: five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents.
- The Third Issue (December 5, 1864 – August 16, 1869) used images of several individuals and a representation of "Justice". It consisted of six notes: three, five, ten, twenty-five and two different fifty cents.
- The Fourth Issue (July 14, 1869 – February 16, 1875) used images of several individuals and a representation of "Liberty" and "Columbia". It consisted of six notes: ten, fifteen, twenty-five and three different fifty cents.
- The Fifth Issue (February 26, 1874 – February 15, 1876) used images of three Treasury Secretaries. It consisted of three notes: ten, twenty-five and fifty cents.

Most of these notes exist in multiple versions. These versions are based on things like back ground color, type of paper, surcharges, and other similar things. When selecting a representative version one criteria to use is the estimated cost of the version. Rob's

book provides a cost based on condition. It also includes a recommended list of which versions to select.

Each version is identified by a unique number developed by Robert Friedberg, known as the Friedberg System. The versions exist because the Government was constantly experimenting with ways to issue these notes. Counterfeiting was a major concern.



Surcharges can be used to separate versions. A surcharge, according to Funk & Wagnalls Standard Desk Dictionary, is “a new valuation or something additional printed on a postage stamp”. Common surcharge characters are “18” and “63” appearing on the reverse in the corners. Additional characters often appear in a third corner. Bronze ovals in the Second Issue surrounding Washington’s image on the obverse are also examples of surcharges.



Grading of the notes, in circulated condition, is broken down into: Very Good (VG), Fine (F), Very Fine (VF), Extra Fine (XF) and Almost Uncirculated (AU). Uncirculated is: Crisp Uncirculated (CU), Choice Uncirculated (CHCU) and GEM Crisp Uncirculated (GEM).

I decided to build a set in Choice Uncirculated. This provided a clear definition of the images, but did not provide for perfect centering. Since the notes were often cut from the sheets by hand they were not always perfectly centered. They also were less expensive than the GEM notes.

I selected the twenty three notes based on the lowest estimated cost and came up with an estimated average cost per note of \$300.00 or \$6,900 for the set. After one year I was able to complete the set at an average cost of \$315.00 or \$7,245 for the set.

From this basic set I can branch out in many directions. For example: proof issues are available. What makes them interesting is that they were only printed on one side and sometimes used adopted designs not intended for circulation.

I also could include a twenty-fourth note. During the Third Issue a fifteen cent note with Grant and Sherman was developed. Unfortunately, before the note was issued a law was passed prohibiting picturing living people on notes. Exceptions were made if the printing plate had already been prepared. This is why some living persons were allowed but Grant and Sherman were not. Since Rob gave estimates of \$1,200 - \$3,600 for this note, I felt justified in excluding it.



The set does have one potential stopper: the Fourth Issue Fifty Cent with Abraham Lincoln on it. This was the one note that exceed \$1,000 and was the most difficult to find. It was the last note added to the set.

Building this set was very enjoyable. Having Rob’s help made the task easier since he not only is a great source for knowledge, he also is a fractional currency dealer. With his help I was able to assemble a set that is extremely attractive and one that I am proud to display.

COIN IDENTIFICATION: FROM OWLS TO DIGITAL WAMPUM

By
Mark Blumenstock

Barter requires that both parties have goods to exchange. Commerce among ancient tribes was greatly expanded when goods could be traded for metal tokens (i.e., coins). As long as everyone agreed on their relative value they could be saved or traded for other coins.

Literacy was not common and so coins often had no writing on them at all. In order to identify which Greek state made a particular coin, a picture of its god, or favorite animal, or a military symbol was placed on the coin. With these pictorial symbols, a trader could tell at a glance which tribe made the coin.

There were Greek “Leagues” who traded within their group of city-states. Some of these leagues had their own coinage much like the Euro of the European Union (Sales, 38). Dozens of coin types have been found, but four of the major trade coins of central Greece were:

- 1) Thebes stater: with a **distinctive shield** on the obverse and a **two-handled amphora** on the reverse from 457 B.C. to 338 B.C.
- 2) Aegina stater: with a **tortoise** with a segmented shell on the obverse and an incuse punch mark on the reverse from 457 B.C. to 430 B.C.
- 3) Corinth stater: with **Pegasus** on the obverse and **Athena in a helmet** on the reverse from 375 B.C. to 300 B.C.
- 4) Athens (with 16 coin denominations): with **Athena** on the obverse and her iconic Owl on the reverse from 525 B.C. to 510 B.C. (Vagi, 142-144). There were three major types of Owls from 510 B.C. to 454 B.C. The owl was found on a total of 16 coin denominations (Starck, 101-102).

The Modern Greek government has reproduced some of these ancient coin designs. See Figure 1.

The Roman Republican era coins had a similar style as the Greek coins. There were animals, gods, and military references. The only writing on many of these coins was “ROMA”. See the photographs by Chip Vaughn in a previous issue of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics (Vaughn, 22-26). See also the photograph of the ancient triskeles symbol that has been recopied after thousands of years and used by the Isle of Man as a national symbol. It was discussed in a previous issue of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics (Blumenstock, 16-18).

A common pictorial symbol used in the Roman Empire era was a “personification” called “ROMA” to symbolize their Empire. It was a woman seated with armor and a shield. Two thousand years later Great Britain uses a similar personification called “Britannia”. This ancient symbol has been copied with little change. See Figure 1.



Left: 1973 Greek Owl. Right: 1967 Great Britain Penny with “Britannia”.

Figure 1.

The Roman Empire era Coins can be thought of as having a modern design. In fact, if you look at the obverse of a Roman Empire coin, you will see the profile of an Emperor with a “legend” around the coin’s edge. The similarities to modern coins are obvious. U.S. coins and most world coins are Roman in design. See Figure 2.

The legends on Roman Empire coins varied greatly. Some would simply say on the obverse that the Emperor was “IMP” for Imperator (i.e., Commander) and “AVG” for Augustus (i.e., Emperor), or “PF” for “Pius Felix” (i.e., dutiful to the gods, state, and family).

Other Emperors would put their whole resume on a coin. One of Trajan’s denarius coins, minted in 112 A.D., (BMCRE 479) said “IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS V PP” on the obverse, and it then said “PAX SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI” on the reverse (Sear, 102). This means the following: “IMP TRAIANO AVG”--Trajan is Commander (Imperator) and Augustus (Emperor), “GER DAC”--Trajan has conquered Germany and Dacia (i.e., modern Romania), “PM”--Trajan is the chief priest (Pontifex Maximus), “TR P”--Trajan has the power of the Tribunes (Tribunicia Potestas), “COS V”--Trajan was Consul five times, “PP”--Trajan is the father of his country (Pater Patriae), “SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI”--The Senate and the People of Rome think that Trajan is the Best Prince. Pax, the personification of peace, is listed because she is shown setting fire to articles of war on the reverse.

Sometimes family members of Augustus were put on coins. Constantius was the son of Constantine the Great. He was named after his Grandfather and so he was the “younger Constantius”. Since his father was still alive when this coin was made, Constantius is called “Noble Caesar” and not “Augustus”. See Figure 2.



Left: Typical Roman Empire Obverse Legend.
 FL (Flavius) IVL (the younger) CONSTANTIVS NOB (Noble) C (Caesar)
 Right: Typical Roman Reverse. Mars Ultor (the Avenger).

Figure 2.

HERALDRY

After the Roman Empire fell, castles were built all over Europe. With this plethora of kingdoms, duchies, principalities, etc. the symbols of state were handled by a “Herald”. His duty was communication, and his kingdom had to have a unique set of symbols. This included the “arms” (a.k.a., shield), the helmet, crests on helmets, a banner with the “arms” on it, a standard, which is a long tapered flag used in battle, without the “arms” on it, mottoes, badges, crowns, coronets (i.e., ornamental wreaths), etc.

This activity became a complex science which included past genealogy and the rank of individuals. If this all seems a bit too much for our modern day, just think about the flag reference in our nation anthem, look at flags on poles for the country, state, municipality, and private enterprise. Visit a government office and observe the seals loaded with heraldry symbols. Today heraldry is still used by the military, business, and of course National symbols on coins. Most modern countries have their arms placed on a coin. See Figure 3.



Left: U.S. Mint Heraldry Found on Currency. Right: Cadillac Automobile.

Figure 3.

A FEW RULES OF ARMORY

Certain symbolic features have a common meaning. The following symbols are called “ordinaries” since they are repeatedly used by everyone.

- 1) The “BEND” is a diagonal-line. If it starts at the top left and goes down to the bottom right it is a normal bend; but if it starts at the top right and goes down to the bottom left it is a “SINISTER BEND” which implies that the family had an illegitimate child. (Fox-Davies, 110)
- 2) The “CHEVRON” has two diagonal lines. They point up from each side and meet in the middle (Fox-Davies, 122). The U.S. military uses the bend and chevron as symbols for combat units. See Figure 4.



Left: 75th Infantry bend.

Right: 2nd Cavalry (two stars) and a chevron.

Figure 4.

Look at a piece of currency from your billfold or see Figure 3. Notice the chevron on the Treasury Departments’ arms with 13 stars.

- 3) The “chief” is a horizontal band at the top of the arms. It takes about one-third of the vertical area (Fox-Davies, 132).
- 4) The “fess” is a horizontal band that divides the shield, in the middle, into two parts. (Fox-Davies, 117).

Since a real shield would fall over from the Earth’s gravity, the display of arms usually has a “supporter”, which is a living creature. Typically there are two supporters, one on each side of a shield. However, the reverse of the Kennedy Half Dollar is a good example of the U.S. Arms with only one supporter (i.e., the Eagle) who wears it like a vest. The United States has a rather unremarkable arms, which has historically been found on almost all denominations of coins. See Figure 5 and Figure 10.



Left: U.S. Half Dollar with Chief. Right: 1946 Austria Coin with Fess.

Figure 5.

- 5) The “Quarter” divides the shield into four equal parts. These are numbered. Top left is number 1, top right is number 2, bottom left is number 3, and bottom right is number 4. (Fox-Davies, 134) See Figure 6.



Left: 1992 Romanian Coin with Quarter. Right: 1957 Spanish Coin with Quarter.

Figure 6.

Notice the Cadillac arms in Figure 3. It has quarters. Two of these quarters (i.e., 2 and 3) have another quarter in them. Each quarter has the fess.

- 6) The “pale” is a vertical band that divides the shield into two parts. (Fox-Davies, 115). See Figure 7.



Left: 1943 Cuban Coin with Chief and Vertical Division.
Right: 1964 Philippines Coin with Chief and Vertical Division.

Figure 7.

- 7) The “bordure” is a border around the inside of the shield. (Fox-Davies, 138) See Figure 8.



Left: 1966 Australia with six Divisions, Bordure and two Supporters.
Right: 1943 Australia with Cross, Bordure, and two Supporters.

Figure 8.

- 8) The “Saltire” is an “X” shaped division. (Fox-Davies, 131) See Figure 9.
- 9) The “cross” which was developed during the Crusades has about 400 varieties. Some are a Crucifix, or a Maltese Cross, or the Patriarchal Cross, etc. (Fox-Davies, 127-131). See Figure 9.



Left: 1837 Canadian Province with Saltire.
Right: 1951 Dominican Republic with Cross.

Figure 9.

It is interesting that the U.S. Mint has seen fit to display the U.S. arms on the one cent coin since 2010. The last time this was done, it was on the Indian Head Cent from 1860 to 1909 (Bressett, 116-119). The new coin has the distinction of putting the motto “E PLURIBUS UNUM” in the chief. See Figure 10.

I have only touched on the intricacies of heraldry. The symbols inside of the shield have implications about the owner. Some are mythical monsters (e.g. dragons, unicorns). Some contain fauna (e.g., lions, horses, leopards). See the Philippines lion in Figure 7. Birds play a large part in heraldry. See Figures 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Inanimate objects are on many shields (e.g., castle towers, battle-axes). The colors on the shield have different meanings with strict rules of usage. To make matters

worse the current heraldry experts complain that the other people are doing it wrong, with some acknowledgement that it is due to changing customs and times. (Fox-Davies, v)



Left: Reverse of U.S. Cent. Right: Arms on the Canadian \$10 Bill.

Figure 10.

EPHEMERAL DIGITAL WAMPUM

Metal money has evolved in its method of identification. But metal money may be falling out of style. These days silver and gold money are used for investment. Only paper money is used to circulate large denominations. Canada uses a hologram to prevent counter fitting on the new polymer (i.e., plastic) currency. The Ten-Dollar Bill uses a holographic image of the Canadian arms. It is very hard to reproduce, by design, but after several attempts I came up with the photo in Figure 10.

In 2009 an anonymous person invented “Bitcoin”. It allows you to conduct transactions internationally, without fees or a tie to any country. You can go to a “bitcoin exchange” and buy or sell them with different currencies. They are then stored in a “bitcoin wallet” in your computer or in the cloud. You can make personal transactions with telephone apps or through computers. Transactions are recorded in a public log, but without the names of the buyer or seller. (CNN-Money).

Another interesting type of money is “Pay Pal”. This EBay money can be used at local stores (e.g., Dollar General, J.C. Penny, Kmart, etc.), or around the world. It is not anonymous but is it relatively secure. (Pay Pal).

Dare I suggest the obvious and remind the reader that in some countries people have implanted “microchips” in their bodies? Instead of coin identification we have people identification, thus bypassing the computer “wallet” altogether. You have your digital money in your hand at all times and the government controls every bit of it. (Revelation 14:9, Holy Bible).

As we enjoy the hobby of numismatics we should appreciate the genius of the first peoples who dreamed up the notion of trading pieces of metal for goods. But at the same time we have to consider the complaint of contemporary Jewish authors

who thought that “money changing” was not the most reputable career choice available. They suggested that money traders were a “den of thieves”. (Matthew 21:12, Holy Bible). So with this thought in mind one should consider numismatics to be an intellectual appreciation of graphic art and small sculpture.

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The Mighty Handful; AKA The Five; AKA The New Russian School

By
Kathy Skelton

The Mighty Handful were a progressive group of Russian composers working together to create distinct Russian classical music. All lived in St. Petersburg and collaborated from 1856 – 1870 during the Romanov reign of Alexander II (grandfather to Nicholas II). This was a time of innovation and reform. The Russian Musical Society (RMS) and the conservatories in St. Petersburg and Moscow were established at this time. The RMS was championed by Nikolai Rubinstein and Nikolai Zarembo who called The Five “amateurs”. Balakirev took the comments personally and retaliated with anti-Semitic and xenophobic comments of his own.

The Five consisted of Cesar Cui, Aleksandar Borodin, Mily Balakirev, Modest Mussorgsky, and Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov. Peter Tchaikovsky was not included in the group (even though he did at times include folk songs in his music) as he was considered to be more cosmopolitan. All were young men, mainly from minor gentry in 1856, with the first meeting of Balakirev and Cui. Mussorgsky joined in 1857, Rimsky-Korsakov in 1861, and Borodin in 1862.

In May 1867 the critic Vladimir Stasov wrote an article, titled Mr. Balakirev’s Slavic Concert, covering a concert that had been performed for visiting Slav delegations at the “All-Russian Ethnographical Exhibition” in Moscow. The four Russian composers whose works were played at the concert were Mikhail Glinka, Alexander Dargomyzhsky, Mily Balakirev, and Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov. The article ended with the following statement: “God grant that our Slav guests may never forget today’s concert; God grant that they may forever preserve the memory of how much poetry, feeling, talent, and intelligence are possessed by the small but already mighty handful of Russian musicians.” — Vladimir Stasov, *Sankt-Peterburgskie Vedomosti*, 1867.

The group’s eventual undoing was Balakirev’s demand that the others in the group have musical tastes coinciding exactly with his own.



Mily Alexeyevich Balakirev:
2 Jan. 1837 (O.S. 21 Dec. 1836) – 29 May (16 May) 1910

Composer, Pianist and Conductor
Pronounced as **Mee**-lee Buh-**lah**-kuh-ruh f or Buh-**lah**-kyir-yif

Mily was born at Nizhny Novgorod into a poor clerk’s family with Tatar roots. When he was four, his mother and other local musicians began teaching him tunes on the piano. At 10 his mother took him to Moscow during the summer holidays for lessons with Irish pianist John Field. After his mother’s death he boarded at the Alexandrovsky Institute and found a patron in Alexander Ulybyshev (Oulibicheff). When Mily was 14 he led a performance of Mozart’s *Requiem*. At 15 he was allowed to lead rehearsals of Beethoven’s First and Eighth Symphonies. That same year he composed a *Grande Fantasia on Russian Folksongs*.

In 1855 Mily moved to St. Petersburg where he met the musician and composer, Mikhail Glinka. Glinka thought that Balakirev's composition technique was defective but was impressed with Mily's talent and trusted him with the musical education of his 4-year-old niece. With Glinka's death in 1857, Mily was free to pursue his passion for Russian nationalism. He started meeting other figures who would help in this goal, including Cesar Cui, Alexander Serov, the Stasov brothers and Alexander Dargomyzhsky. He gathered around him composers with similar ideals, whom he promised to train according to his own principle. These included Modest Mussorgsky, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, and Alexander Borodin. Along with Cui, these men were described by noted critic Vladimir Stasov as "a mighty handful", eventually better known in English simply as The Five.

Mily was friends with Peter Tchaikovsky and helped Peter produce his first masterpiece, Romeo and Juliet. Afterwards the two men drifted apart as Balakirev took a sabbatical from the music world.

In the spring of 1871, rumors circulated that Balakirev had suffered a nervous breakdown. He lost interest in music and withdrew from his musical friends. In 1876 Mily began reemerging into the music world, but without the intensity of his former years.

In 1881, Balakirev was offered the directorship of the Moscow Conservatory, but he declined. Instead, he resumed the directorship of the Free School of Music. He held this post until 1895 when he took his final retirement and composed in earnest. Between 1895 and 1910 he completed 2 symphonies and a number of sonatas and concertos. Balakirev was ignored by the younger generation of Russian composers. Mily died on 29 May 1910 and was interred in Tikhvin Cemetery in St. Petersburg. He never married nor had any children.



Cesar Antonovich Cui:
18 Jan. (6 Jan.) 1835 – 13 March 1918.

Composer and Music critic.
Pronounced as Sey-zar Kwee or Ky-ee

Cesar was born in Vilnius of the Russian Empire (now Lithuania). He was the youngest of five children. His French father, Antoine, had entered Russia as a member of Napoleon's army in 1812 and settled in Vilnius with a local woman named Julia Gucewicz. Cesar grew up learning French, Russian, Polish, and Lithuanian. In 1850 Cui was sent to St. Petersburg to prepare to enter the Chief Engineering School, which he did at age 16. In 1855 he graduated with a Technical Military Engineering degree and began a military career as an instructor in fortifications. His students over the decades included several members of the Imperial family, most notably Nicholas II. In 1906 he attained the military rank of general. His "other" life in music is what he is most known for.

As a boy Cesar received piano lessons, studied Chopin's works, and began composing at 14 years of age. In 1856 he met Mily Balakirev and began to be more seriously involved with music. During 1896-1904 he was the director of the St. Petersburg branch of the Russian Musical Society. Among the many musicians Cui

knew, Franz Liszt stands out. Liszt valued Russian composers, and Cui's opera William Ratcliff was highly praised. Cui's Tarantelle Op. 12 formed the basis for Liszt's last piano transcription.

Cui married Mal'vina Rafailovna Bamberg in 1858. He had met her at the home of Alexander Dargomyzhsky, from whom she was taking singing lessons. He dedicated several works to her. They had 2 children, Lidiya and Aleksandr. Lidiya was an amateur singer and Aleksandr was a member of the Russian Senate in the period before the October Revolution.

As a writer on music, Cui contributed almost 800 articles between 1864 and 1918 to various newspapers and other publications in Russia and Europe. About 300 articles dealt with opera. Because of rules related to his status in the Russian military, his early articles had to be published under a pseudonym which consisted of three asterisks. Cesar also wrote many works for piano, chamber groups, and several orchestral works. His more famous children's opera is Puss-in-Boots.

In 1916 Cesar went blind, from causes unknown. He died on 13 March 1918 from a cerebral apoplexy and was buried next to Mal'vina in the Tikhvin Cemetery in St. Petersburg, next to the other members of The Five.



Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky:
21 March (9 March) 1839 – 28 March (16 March) 1881.

Innovator of Russian music in the romantic period.
Pronounced as Moh-**dest** Pi-troh-vich Moo-**sawrg**-skee
or **Moo**-suh rg-skyee

Modest was the son of a landowner but had peasant blood (his great grandmother was a serf). He was born in Larevo, about 250 miles south of St. Petersburg. He learned about Russian fairy tales from his nurse. His mother was an excellent pianist, giving Modest his first lessons at age 6. The spelling and pronunciation of his name may be confusing. The family name comes from a 15th or 16th century ancestor, Roman Vasilyevich Monastyr'ov, who appears in the Velvet Book (17th century genealogy of Russian boyars). Roman's nickname was "Musorga" and was the grandfather of the first Mussorgsky. In early letters to Mily Balakirev, Modest signed his name Musorskiv, but later used Mussorgsky and liked it well enough to use often.

His parents moved to St. Petersburg so that Modest and Filaret (his brother) could renew the family tradition of military service. Modest entered the Cadet School of the Guards at age 13, a brutal place for new recruits. It was likely here where he began his eventual path to alcoholism. In 1856 Mussorgsky graduated the Cadet School and received a commission with the Preobrazhensky Regiment (the foremost regiment of the Russian Imperial Guard).

In October 1856, the 17-year-old Mussorgsky met the 22-year-old Alexander Borodin while both served at a military hospital in St. Petersburg. Later that winter Modest was introduced to Alexander Dargomyzhsky and Mikhail Glinka. Dargomyzhsky was impressed with Mussorgsky's pianism, and as a result Modest

became a fixture at Dargomyzhsky's soirees. Over the next two years Modest met Cesar Cui and Mily Balakirev. In 1858 Mussorgsky resigned his commission to devote himself entirely to music. In 1859 Mussorgsky had an epiphany for a love of "everything Russian". In spite of this epiphany, he produced very little, perhaps due to the emancipation of the serfs, resulting in the family being deprived of half its estate. Due to this, Modest had to spend a good deal of time unsuccessfully attempting to stave off their impending impoverishment.

By 1863 Mussorgsky freed himself from the influence of Balakirev and was largely teaching himself. He began many pieces but did not finish them. In 1865 his mother died, and it was this point that he had his first serious bout of alcoholism which forced him to stay with his brother, then Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov until 1872. In 1867 he finished an original orchestral version of Night on Bald Mountain (think of Disney's Fantasia).

His alcoholism continued. In 1880 he was dismissed from government service. In early 1881 a desperate Mussorgsky declared to a friend that there was 'nothing left but begging' and suffered four seizures in rapid succession. A week after his 42nd birthday, he was dead. He was interred at the Tikhvin Cemetery in St. Petersburg. During 1935 to 1937, in connection with the reconstruction and redevelopment of the so-called Necropolis of Masters of Arts, the square in front of the Lavra was extended and the border line of the Tikhvin cemetery was accordingly moved. The Soviet government, however, moved only gravestones to a new location, and the tombs were covered with asphalt, including Mussorgsky's grave. The burial place of Mussorgsky is now a bus stop.



Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov:
18 March (6 March) 1844 – 21 June (8 June) 1908

Composer
Pronounced as Nyi-kuh-**lahy** Rim-skee-**kawr**-suh-kawf

Nikolai was born in Tikhvin, about 120 miles east of St. Petersburg, into a Russian noble family. The Rimsky-Korsakov dynasty can trace their roots to Zhigimunt Korsak, a Czech who arrived in Lithuania from the Holy Roman Empire and founded the Polish-Lithuanian Korsak coat of arms. Nikolai's ancestor Ivan Rimsky-Korsakov was famously a lover of Catherine the Great. The family had a long line of military and naval service. Nikolai's older brother Voin, 22 years older than Nikolai, became a well-known navigator and explorer. At age 6, Nikolai began piano lessons from local teachers and showed much talent but showed little interest in playing. Although he started composing by age 10, he preferred literature over music. At 12 he joined the Imperial Russian Navy, and at 18 took his final exam for Mathematical and Navigational Sciences in St. Petersburg.

While at school, Rimsky-Korsakov took piano lessons from a man named Ulikh. Voin, who now served as director of the school, encouraged Nikolai in lessons, hoping it would help him overcome his shyness. Although Nikolai was indifferent to lessons, he developed a love for music. Voin cancelled the lessons. In 1861 Nikolai was introduced to Mily Balakirev, who introduced him to Cesar Cui and Modest Mussorgsky. By the time Rimsky-Korsakov had sailed on an almost 3-year

cruise aboard the clipper Almaz, he had completed and orchestrated three movements of a symphony. Once back in St. Petersburg in 1865 he resumed meeting with Balakirev and the others. Rimsky-Korsakov was especially appreciated for his talents as an orchestrator. In 1871, Rimsky-Korsakov moved into Voin's former apartment and invited Mussorgsky to be his roommate. In 1872 Nikolai married Nadezhda Purgold, with Mussorgsky serving as best man. Nikolai became Professor of Practical Composition and Instrumentation at the St. Petersburg Conservatory as well as leader of the Orchestra Class while still retaining his position in active naval service, teaching his classes in uniform (Russian officers were considered to be always on duty).

Around 1890, Rimsky began suffering from angina which began wearing him down.

In 1905 Nikolai was chosen to be a member of a committee for adjusting differences with agitated pupils, as part of the 1905 Revolution. A lifelong liberal politically, Rimsky wrote that he felt someone had to protect the rights of the students to demonstrate. He was dismissed from the Conservatory. In defiance of his dismissal, he continued teaching his students from home. A police ban was put on Rimsky-Korsakov's works. In 1907 his illness became severe and he could not work. He died in 1908 at his Lubensk estate and is interred in Tikhvin Cemetery.



Alexander Porfirevich Borodin:
12 Nov. 1833- 27 February 1887

Chemist and Composer
Pronounced as Al-ig-**zan**-der Pawr-**feer**-uh-vich Buh-ruh-**dyeen**

Alexander was a doctor, chemist, and composer. As a chemist he is known for his work in organic synthesis, being among the first to demonstrate nucleophilic substitution, as well as being the co-discoverer of the aldol reaction. As a composer he is known as a Russian Romantic. He was a notable advocate of women's rights and founded the School of Medicine for Women in St. Petersburg in 1872.

Borodin was born in St. Petersburg as an illegitimate son of a 62-year-old Georgian nobleman, Luka Stepanovich Gedevanishvili, and a married 25-year-old Russian woman, Evdokia Konstantinovna Antonova. Due to the circumstance of his birth, the nobleman had him registered as the son of one of his Russian serfs, Porfiry Borodin. Due to this, Alexander was also considered a serf of his real father. At 7 he was emancipated and lived with his mother, who was never publicly recognized, only known as his 'aunt'. He was well provided for, and in 1850 he entered the Medical-Surgical Academy in St. Petersburg. On graduation he spent a year as a surgeon in a military hospital, followed by three years of advanced scientific study in western Europe.

In 1862 Borodin returned to St. Petersburg as a professorial chair in chemistry at the Imperial Medical-Surgical Academy. Later that year he began taking musical composition from Mily Balakirev. Under Mily's tutelage, he began his Symphony No. 1 in E-flat major, first performed in 1869 with Balakirev conducting. In 1863 he married pianist Ekaterina Protopopova and had a daughter named Gania. In

1868 Borodin was distracted from symphonies with opera – his first opera was Prince Igor, which was completed posthumously by Rimsky-Korsakov. Although rarely performed in its entirety outside of Russia, this opera has received new productions recently at the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York City in 2014. Borodin’s fame outside the Russian Empire was made possible during his lifetime by Franz Liszt who arranged a performance of the Symphony No. 1 in Germany in 1880. The Russian flavor of his music influenced composers such as Debussy and Ravel.

Music was always a secondary vocation for Borodin. He suffered poor health, having overcome cholera and several minor heart attacks. He died suddenly during a ball at the Academy and was interred in Tikhvin Cemetery in St. Petersburg.



THE MIGHTY HANDFUL

BALAKIREV

CUI

MUSSORGSKY

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV

BORODIN



Mussorgsky
1989 Stamp Russia



Rimsky-Korsakov
Rewards Card



Cui Postcard
Circa 1910
Published by
Breitkopf & Hartel



Rimsky-Korsakov 1944
Set of 4 Stamps Russia



Mussorgsky
black & white postcard



Rimsky-Korsakov
Russia Bronze
Medal 79mm
Circa 1990's



2012 Guineau Bissau



Balakirev Stamp
1957



Cui Stamp from Guinea Bissau



Borodin Silver Russian Ruble
31mm / 1.2" Copper-nickel
1993



Mussorgsky
1 Rouble Copper-Zinc-Nickel
Russia Leningrad Mint,
3,000,000 pieces
31mm 1978



Mussorgsky First Issue
Russia 1989

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2017 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

131. Obv. UNITED RAILWAY CO. OF ST LOUIS 1919

Rev. GOOD FOR ONE CITY FARE



132. Obv. KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE

Rev. HERMAN LUMBER COMPANY /
2ND & WALL STREET /
JOPLIN, MISSOURI

Date of Lincoln Cent: 1945





KNIGHTS OF RIZAL

MOKOR ST. LOUIS CHAPTER

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Founded 2012

Chartered Under Republic Act 646

(A Civic, Patriotic, Cultural, Non-Partisan, Non-Sectarian And Non-Profit Organization)

THE PARDOS DE TAVERA AND RIZAL

by

Sir Juan M. Castro, M.D., KGCR

PROLOGUE:

The name of Pardo de Tavera is a distinct fixture in the Philippine history for its quest for equality, justice and freedom. Although of pure Spanish ancestry, from Joaquin on, they were born and reared in the Philippines and called themselves "Filipinos". The first Pardo have both Spanish and Portuguese origin. The name "Tavera" was added because they came from the province of Tavera in Portugal. They have a rich cultural, aristocratic and heraldic background. The first Pardo, Juan was richly endowed with religious accomplishments having obtained Bachelor of Law degree and high positions in the Catholic hierarchy as archbishop, cardinal and grand Spanish inquisitor. Julian with his Spanish wife, as an army lieutenant came to the Philippines to start the Pardo de Tavera's tradition. It was Joaquin Gomez Pardo de Tavera who started and showed the early support for the Filipino cause.

The propaganda movement most likely began at the University of Santo Tomas as shown by the activities of Joaquin Gomez Pardo de Tavera, Father Jose Burgos, Paciano Rizal, the Basa brothers, Crisanto de los Reyes, other intellectuals and student members of the *Comites de Reformadores*. It was also the time where more Filipinos got educated from abroad and Spaniards as well as mestizos who got to associate with each other on reforms. Jose Rizal was not involved since he was only eleven years old. The Cavite revolt by Filipino marines and civilian resulted with arrest of three priest and high officials and prominent citizens including Joaquin Gomez Pardo de Tavera and Antonio Rigor. On February 17, 1872, Fr. Jose Burgos, Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamora were executed by garrote, whereas Joaquin, Antonio and others were exiled to Guam. Two years after with pardon, Joaquin migrated to Paris, France never to return to the Philippines and Antonio Rigor to London, England.

Jose P. Rizal got involved in the movement after he left the country in 1882 bringing with him the secret provenance with elder brother, Paciano. He joined activities in Barcelona and Madrid, Spain and got involved with Juan Luna and the Taveras in Paris beginning in 1883. He published many articles in the *La Solidaridad* and made two books, *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* which causes much indignation to the friars and Spanish authorities and finally spelled his death sentence.

THE TAVERAS:

Juan Pardo de Tavera (1472-1545) was born in Toro, Zamora, Spain, got his Licentiate in Canon Law and Rector position from the University of Salamanca in 1505, appointed auditor of the Spanish Inquisition in 1506 by Ferdinand II of Aragon, Archbishop of Santiago Compostela in 1524, Cardinal in 1531 and Primate of Spain in 1534.

Julian Pardo de Tavera (1795- ?) a Lieutenant in the Spanish Army, after marriage with Juana Maria Gomez left Spain for the Philippines to work and start the seed of the Filipino Pardo de Tavera. He had three children, Joaquin, Felix and Carmen.

Joaquin Gomez Pardo de Tavera (1829-1884) was born in San Roque, Cavite, attended Ateneo de Manila and San Juan de Letran and finished Law in 1852 at the University of Santo Tomas. His mother was Juana Maria Gomez. He was appointed by Queen Isabel II of Spain in 1857 as Abogado de Audencia, Professor of Law at UST in 1856, member of the *Comites de Reformadores*, friendly with Fr.

Jose Burgos, implicated in the Cavite Mutiny of 1872, exiled to Guam, pardoned in 1874 and migrated to Paris, France, where he died in 1884. He married one of the Gorrichos sister, Juliana. They had one son, Joaquin.

Felix Gomez Pardo de Tavera (1831?-1864) married to Gertrudes Gorricho, graduated Law from UST, died in 1864 and left three children for his brother Joaquin to care, namely, Trinidad Herminigildo, Felix and Paz.

Joaquin Gorricho Pardo de Tavera (?) was born in Switzerland, grew up in Paris, a lawyer. He came to Manila and worked for the National Bureau of Investigation. He survived his imprisonment under the Japanese during World War II and after, resumed his directorship of the NBI.

Trinidad Herminigildo Gorricho Pardo de Tavera (1857-1925) physician, historian, politician, librarian, writer was born in Manila, studied at Ateneo de Manila, San Juan de Letran and UST in medicine and finished his M.D. in the University of Paris. He also studied languages. Together with his brother, Felix and sister Paz, they joined their uncle, Joaquin in Paris. It was here that Trinidad H got involved in the propaganda movement with Rizal, Marcelo del Pilar and others. He came back to Manila to work as member of the Philippine Commission under Civil Governor William H. Taft, who later became President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He also became the director of the National Library and Museum. He was author of many articles on Filipino cultures. He gave Rizal the alcohol lamp or "gassera".

Felix Gorricho Pardo de Tavera (1859-1932) was born in Manila and graduated as a physician from University of Paris. He was also an artist, even exhibited with Rizal, Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo in 1889 in the Paris Expo, where Felix, J. Luna and F. R. Hidalgo won medals. He tried to get Rizal sit for him for a portrait. He married an Argentinian woman and stayed mostly in Argentina. He was the second son of Felix Gomez Pardo de Tavera.

Paz Gorricho Pardo de Tavera (1862-1892), only daughter of Felix Gomez Pardo de Tavera, was born in Manila, grew up in Paris and married Juan Luna, famous artist, gold medalist for the Spolarium. She died in the hands of her husband during a fit of jealousy in 1892.

Note: Rizal interacted with the Pardos with Juan Luna when he first visited Paris for a vacation from Madrid in 1883 and again in 1885 and thereafter. He had many visits especially with T.H., Felix, Paz and Juan. He posed for Luna. He painted two vases for Paz as gifts. He didn't see much the senior Joaquin because he died in 1884 at the age of 53.

In the collections, I will show you a Missouri Journal of Numismatic, Volume 36, July 2011 with an article "Paris & Dr. Rizal" mentioning Felix and Paz Gorricho Pardo de Tavera, a book 1888 Map of Paris, Law diploma of Senior Joaquin dated 1852, a small silver plaque of Joaquin from Mara Pardo de Tavera, an antique Eiffel Tower memento. Coins, medals, ticket, etc. of the era were displayed in the previous article as mentioned above.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS:



Fig. 1: Joaquin Gomez Law Diploma

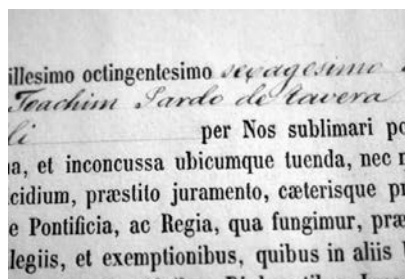


Fig. 2: Enlarged Joaquin's name

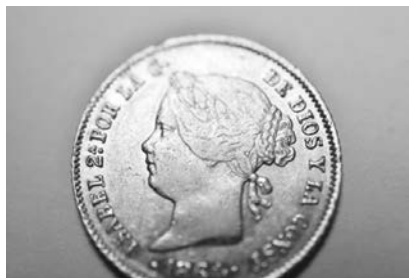


Fig. 3: Queen Isabel II 4 Pesos Obverse



Fig. 4: Reverse view

Fig. 1 & 2 showed the diploma issued to D. Joaquin Pardo de Tavera for his Licentiate in Law by the University of Santo Tomas in 1852 (?). Part of the inscription in Latin revealed the Rector Franciscus Rivas, Regalis Collegii Sancti Tomae Aquinalis de Manila... universitatis... Licentia in Jure Civili on Sexagesime sexto die vero Vigesima quarta mensi Julii. It measured 12 ½" x 13". It was acquired in an auction in Metro Manila in 2011.

The Spanish gold coin of 1884 shown in Fig. 3 & 4 revealed the bust of Queen Isabel II of Spain, facing left with ridged edge and inscription of ISABEL 2CS POR LA G. DE DIOS/ LA CONST./1884 in the obverse view. The reverse inscription showed *REINA DE LAS ESPANA*/FILIPINAS/CROWN & CREST W/ PILLARS/4 P. it weighed 6.8 grams and measured 21 mm.

Spanish Queen Isabel II (1830-1904) reigned from 1833-1868, was born in Madrid, Spain to King Ferdinand VII of Madrid, Spain and Queen Maria Cristina of Naples, Italy and died in Paris, France. Her reign was controversial, deposed in 1868 and abdicated in 1870. She was the mother of King Alfonso XII and grandmother of King Alfonso XIII. She appointed Don Joaquin Gomez Pardo de Tavera as "Abogado" of the Real Audencia de Manila (Royal Audience of Manila) in 1857, the judiciary department in the Philippines. It was during this period when he got involved with Fr. Jose Burgos, Paciano Rizal and other reformadores. Jose Rizal was only 11 years old then, but recalled the incident very well through his brother, Paciano and influenced his patriotic ideation. He asserted that if it weren't for the Gomburza incident, he would have been a Jesuit and not written Noli Me Tangere. He dedicated the El Filibusterismo to the three martyred priest.



Fig. 5: The Alcohol Lamp



Fig. 6: Rizal Two Peso Note, signed by Taft



Fig. 7: Rizal Stamp



Fig. 8: King Alfonso XIII Stamp



Fig. 9: Engraving, Taft



Fig. 10: Taft Presidential Medal

Fig. 5 – Fig. 10: The photo of the “gassera” or alcohol lamp or food warmer was taken in 2004 when Dr. Eugenio “Henny” Guidote Herbosa brought it to St. Louis for display at the Missouri History Museum on the occasion of the Filipino American Historical Society Event. It was borrowed from the Ateneo de Manila Museum in Quezon City. Later that month, Dr. Henny brought it to our picnic where I was able to touch it. It was a gift of Trinidad Herminigildo Pardo de Tavera during Rizal’s confinement. This original gassera is the property of the Herbosa Family and is long term loan to Ateneo. Another gassera, a copy, also owned by the Herbosa is on exhibit at the Fort Santiago Museum. Dr. Henny narrated in one of our recent monthly meeting (as told by Trinidad Rizal, younger sister of Dr. Rizal) how the Ultima Adios was hidden in the lamp. The lamp was cleaned and dried meticulously, no gas was added. On a new dry wick, the letter was carefully wrapped around the wick, put in its container and screwed back. Dr. Henny later joined the Mokor ST. Louis Knight of Rizal as a founding member. He is currently a Knight Commander of Rizal and Life Member. He has a lucrative active dental practice in oral and maxilla-facial surgery in St. Louis. His father, Sir Dr. Francisco Herbosa, KCR, Dean of the College of Dentistry at the University of the East was his father. Dr. Henny is a great grandnephew of Dr. Jose P. Rizal through older sister, Lucia Rizal.

The Rizal stamp and two peso Rizal paper note of 1903/6 were some of the products of the administration of the then Civil Governor Howard Taft with T. H. Pardo de Tavera as a member of the Philippine Commission with Legarda and Zurriaga besides the works they did to acclaim Dr. Rizal as the National Hero and Martyr. The two silver pesos, Philippine Island, series of 1903, >1049926< was signed by Branagan as treasurer and W H Taft as civil governor, measured 66x55 mm by US Engraving. Rizal stamp was issued in 1906 with 12 perforations, deep green in color and measured 24x20 mm, the Spanish Filipinas 2 C de Peso issued 1890 measured 24x21 mm. was a stamp in use during Rizal and the Pardos.

William Howard Taft (1857-1930) was appointed as President of the Philippine Commission in 1900, followed by becoming the first Civil Governor 1901-1904. He became US president from 1909 to 1913 and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1921-1930. Mr. Taft was depicted in an American Bank Co. engraving measuring 66x55 mm (Fig. 9) and a US Mint Presidential bronze medal measuring 76 mm, 221.5 grams (Fig. 10).

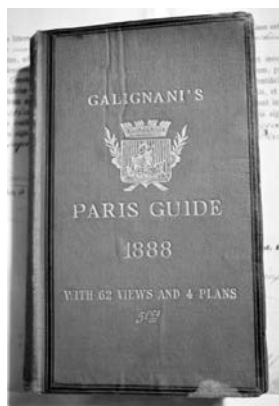


Fig. 11: 1888 Paris Guide Book



Fig. 12: Metal tray showing Eiffel Tower & Paris.

In this section, Fig. 11 & 12 the Paris Guide Book of 1888 and an antique metal tray with facade of Paris will cause to recall the interaction of Felix and Paz Pardo de Tavera, Juan Luna, F.R. Hidalgo with Rizal. Rizal posed for Luna in some occasion; Rizal painted a couple of vases and gave them to Paz; Felix, Rizal, Luna and Hidalgo all went and exhibited in the Paris Expo of 1889, all got an award except Rizal. For additional illustrations on the Paris Expo, please refer to a previous article "Paris & Dr. Rizal" in the Missouri Journal of Numismatics, July 2011, Volume 36, pages 21-25. The book measured 170x105 mm, weighed 290 grams and had over 306 pages. The tray measured 112x160 mm and weighed 274 grams.

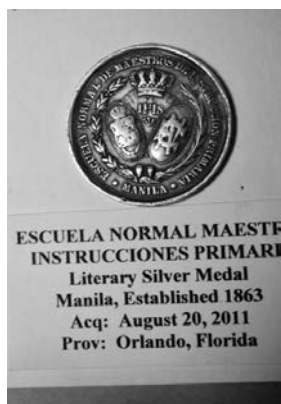


Fig. 13: Escuela Normal medal

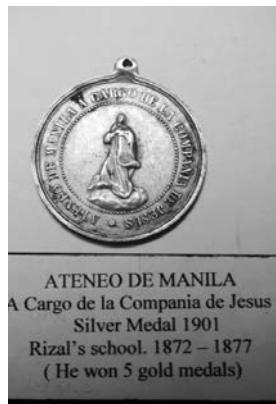


Fig. 14: Ateneo de Manila Medal



Fig. 15: Silver Medals, obverse view



Fig. 16: same, reverse view

Fig. 13 – 16 reveals four silver medals from Ateneo. Rizal and some of the Pardos were exposed to these medals. Rizal reportedly earned six gold medals but did not see any silver awarded. Fig. 13 shows an Escuela Normal silver medal for the teacher-students. It is thicker, weighs 17.7 grams 37 mm in diameter. No loop. It is the first medal on left. The second medal left has an inscription of Ateneo Municipal de Manila with the loop removed, measures 34 mm, weighs 15.3 grams. The third medal (Fig.14) shows inscription of Ateneo de Manila, a later medal after the school lost its government support. The Jesuit order took full control of the school. The loop was intact, measured 38 mm, weighed 16.1 grams. The fourth medal had an inscription, Premio A La Aplicacion measured 26 mm and weighed 5.7 grams. Finding gold medals was difficult, even Ateneo, when I visited the museum didn't have any. They believed they were lost during WW II, but made some copies from a recipient family collection.

All the items shown here are parts of the Rizaliana Collection including the items mentioned in the previous article except the gassera. The miniature silver plaque of Joaquin Pardo de Tavera, the NBI Director was not located since the transfer of the artifacts from the City Location to my residence in Creve Coeur. The transfer was made due to a burglary in July 2015. It could have stolen or just misplaced.

CONCLUSION:

The dissertation has shown proof of relationships between Dr. Rizal and the Pardos de Tavera, particularly Trinidad Herminigildo who demonstrated real activities in the propaganda movement. It also depicted the role of Don Joaquin Gomez Pardo de Tavera as member of the initial group in the movement. The artifacts chosen for the article appeared to give emphasis and clarification on the roles of the participants.

JMC/ February 12, 2018

Edited by Lady Zenaida M. Castro, M.D.

THERE'S NOTHING MICKEY MOUSE ABOUT DISNEY DOLLARS!

By
Dusty Royer

What started out on May 5, 1987 as a Disneyland promotion, has turned into a highly collected phenom, enjoyed by thousands of serious collectors! Disney Dollars were originally only produced and sold at Disneyland in Anaheim, California and were legal tender only at that park. A little later in the year, they were introduced at Walt Disney World near Orlando, Florida.

The first notes issued for Disneyland have an "A" in front of the serial number. A second printing near the end of the year was needed and is distinguished by the addition of an "A" at the end of the serial number as well. This practice has continued throughout the rest of the series. There was no second printing for the Walt Disney World notes, which are identified with a "D" in front of the serial number and an "A" at the end. Both parks issued one dollar as well as five dollar notes.

The first issue one and five dollar notes from Disneyland are among the commonest of all Disney Dollars. The Walt Disney World issues are a little bit better. The second printing from Disneyland with the two "A"s is a different story. While the one dollar issue sells for about \$30.00 each, the five dollar, second printing, is one of the keys, selling for \$200 or more!

Having found a literal goldmine, Disney added a ten dollar note in 1990 and continued issuing notes for both parks on a regular basis each year until 1991. Then, in 1992, for some unknown reason, there were no notes issued for either park. Printing was resumed again in 1993 to celebrate the 65th Birthday of Mickey Mouse. This event was only captured on the one dollar note while the fives and tens kept the same basic design as the 1991 issue. For the first time since their inception, no 1994 notes were issued for Walt Disney World but all three denominations were printed for Disneyland!

1995 saw all denominations printed for both parks with the exception of the one dollar note for Walt Disney World. Each year saw numerous small changes in the stated clauses. They have no bearing on the rarity or value. While the notes from this period can be somewhat pricey, none compare with the issues of 1996!

The 1996 one dollar note, issued for Walt Disney World ("D"), is the rarest of the dollars. If you are lucky enough to locate one, it will set you back about \$500 to \$600 in uncirculated, which, by the way, is the only way to buy Disney Dollars. I don't know any serious collectors who will buy a used Disney banknote unless it's one of the recognized rarities. All of the 1996 issues from Walt Disney World are rare with the 10 dollar note on everyone's want list. It was apparently never issued officially, but was given to cast members, although some have shown up over the years. Be prepared to pay 6 figures or more if you ever see one. The five is very tough but not in the same category as the one and ten as far as rarity goes.

Some new designs were introduced in 1997 to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of Walt Disney World. Mickey is shown as the Sorcerer's Apprentice on the one dollar note. Goofy is dressed in a tux on the five and the ten now features Simba from the "Lion King". Again, the "D" 10 dollar note is very scarce.

The notes of 1998 reverted back to the generic designs. The scarce note for this year is again the ten dollar note from Walt Disney World. Expect to pay \$200.00 or more for this note. There was nothing special about 1999.

2000 notes were all about the Millennium with all the featured characters dressed for a party. While some of the issues are pretty common, the ten dollar note is becoming scarce. The designs changed again in 2001 with the five dollar note showing Mickey climbing in Disney's California Adventure Park. For the first time, Mickey and Minnie are featured on the same note. They are both wearing sunglasses for their vacation at a Disneyland resort. The tough notes for 2001 are the five and ten dollar notes from Walt Disney World. Both will exceed \$150.00 per note.

The most popular as well as the most colorful notes in the series were issued in 2002. The one dollar note, while not particularly scarce, is interesting as it features Mickey from his first movie "Steam Boat Willie", circa 1928. Snow White makes her appearance on the five dollar note and Tinker Bell graces the ten. Each of the three notes has a variety of characters on the back. While the five and ten dollar notes from Disneyland are popular and in demand, the same notes from Walt Disney World are much scarcer with the ten dollar note rare. Have at least \$300.00 dollars available if you want a nice one!

2003 was nothing special and there were no notes from either park issued in 2004. However, 2005, which was the 50th anniversary of Disneyland, more than made up for any missing years in terms of notes issued! Now, in addition to Disneyland ("A"), and Walt Disney World ("D"), there now appeared notes for the Disney Stores ("T"). Someone at Disney also came up with the idea of adding bar codes to some of the notes but not all! So in the case of the one dollar Dumbo notes, there are six different issues. One each from "A", "D", and "T", as well as with and without the bar code on the back! So you might need the 2005 "A" with the bar code but not the one without.

This year also features new characters, Cinderella and Chicken Little on one dollar notes, and Stitch on a ten. The fives feature Donald Duck and Goofy, while another ten has Minnie with a large bow in her hair. But they weren't done yet. As a final tribute to the anniversary, Disney issued five \$50.00 notes! The commoner of the 50s were issued for "A" and "D" and feature a large head of Mickey. In this case, common means \$300.00 to \$400.00 each. The other 3 \$50 notes feature modern Mickey looking at himself in his early days. There is a "D" for this type as well as a "B" for Charles and Bruce Boyer, who drew the design. The father and son also signed 100 notes which were placed in a framed shadow box. The Mickey in the mirrors notes sell in the \$1500.00 to \$2000.00 range and the framed note about \$3500.00 to 5000.00, if you can find one!

2007 added \$1.00 notes for Ariel, The Little Mermaid, \$5.00 notes for Aurora, Sleeping Beauty, and \$10.00 notes for Cinderella. Notes from “A”, “D”, and “T” were issued. Also, in a departure from past notes, a 3 note series for Pirates of the Caribbean was introduced for each of the movies. Another difference identified Disneyland as “E” and Walt Disney World as “F” in the serial numbers. 2008 and 2009 added little in the way of value but saw the end of the “T” for Disney Stores, as well as the last of the \$5 and 10 dollar notes until 2014. No notes were issued for 2010. People wondered if this was the end but in 2011, a new Pirates of the Caribbean movie came out, so 2 new Pirate notes were issued. Incidentally, the Pirate notes are the only Disney Dollars not based on animated characters.

Surely there would be some type of notes in 2012, after all, it was the 25th Anniversary of the first Disney Dollar! For whatever reason, Disney let this golden opportunity go by but surprised everyone with not one but four different dollars for 2013!

Like the hero coming to the rescue in a Disney Film, they surprised everyone with a series called “Villains and Heroes” with each of the dollars featuring a villain on the front and heroes on the back as follows:

Captain Hook/Peter Pan and Windy
Maleficent the Dragon/Aurora and Phillip
Ursula the Sea Witch/Ariel and Eric
Cruella Deville/Pongo, Perdie and Pepper

While these notes were exciting, it was soon discovered that the Dalmatians note had been misspelled as “Dalmations”. In a very short time, Disney quit offering the notes and never corrected the mistake. Thus a kind of rarity was created. While the notes were only in circulation for a short time, many were purchased the first week they were available. For that reason, they are easily found but be prepared to pay a substantial price, especially for the “A”, as they were pulled sooner than the “Ds”. If they had issued a corrected note, the error would be worth a lot more but it didn’t happen!

In summation, it may surprise you to know that one of the hot items being graded and Registered Sets being assembled, are Disney Dollars. According to PCGS, they have graded over 15,000 notes to date with more coming every day.

On November 7, 2013, the hit movie “Frozen” was released. Here was a natural for a Disney Dollar! Collectors waited and waited but to no avail. Was this the end? No, there would be one for issue.

The 2014 release consisted of one, five and 10 dollar notes. Mickey was still on the notes but was moved to the back so 3 famous rides could be featured. The one dollar note has Splash Mountain, the five dollar note, Big Thunder Mountain Railroad, and the ten dollar note, Space Mountain.

Would 2015 bring another group of notes like 2013, or would it be like 2014? As the months went by, it was clear that there would be no Disney currency for 2015. Then came the dreaded day, May 14, 2016, when an official announcement was made by the Disney Company, stating there would be no further Disney Dollars

produced. They also announced that none of the current or older notes would be available as in the past. You can still spend them at the parks and other Disney properties.

Unfortunately, there are no current catalogs. All of the original Disney catalogs, *The History of Disney Dollars: An Illustrated Guide in Color of All Notes Issued for Use in Disneyland, Walt Disney World and the Disney Stores*, are out of print and the author, Charles "C.T." Rodgers, passed away in 2014. While the catalogs were always behind in the current prices, they did provide pictures of every note, front and back and in color, plus various bits of information on each note. Without the Disney connection he enjoyed, I'm not sure anyone will be able to come up with a new catalog. The original Rodgers catalogs have become collector's items themselves!

Like a lot of other collectible areas, 3rd party grading has become extremely popular with a large section of Disney Dollar Collectors. The price can be extreme for those notes graded MS66 or better. As an example, a raw or ungraded 2014 one dollar note will bring approximately \$10.00 but the same note, graded MS66 will sell for \$75.00 or more. As a result, a number of dealers who never dreamed of stocking a Disney Dollar, are now adding high grade Disney Dollars to their inventory. To slab or not to slab, that is the question!

The keys and/or scarcest notes in the series are still subject to personal experiences or preference. Since no production figures are available and the dollars have only been around for 31 years, it's hard to evaluate the rarity with any real accuracy. We do know that the 1996 "D" dollar is the toughest of the one dollar notes. The 5 dollar note as well as the 10 dollar note of that year with the "D" prefix are also two of the toughest notes in the whole series. Other noteworthy issues are the 1987A-A, 1989A and both A and D, 2013 Dalmatians error one dollar notes. The tough five dollar notes include the 1987A-A, 1998D, 1999D and the 2005D Goofy. There are a lot of scarce to rare ten dollar notes including 1997D, 1998D, 1999D and the 2005D Minnie. Selling prices vary so shop around to find the most for your money. You will have to decide whether the graded notes at 10 to 25 times the price are worth the extra cost.

For those who like to expand their interest, there are notes from Tokyo Disneyland, and yes, there are uncut sheets, errors and fancy serial numbers. 179 notes comprise a complete collection. The original envelopes for the dollars are also popular. Most of the envelopes encountered by collectors are the common white envelopes that say "Currency with Character". Starting with the 1987 issues, there have been numerous special envelopes for different occasions such as the 50th Anniversary, Disney Stores, Holidays, and various envelopes for the Tokyo Gift cards. All of these are in demand and will cost you between 5.00 and 25.00 dollars, if you're lucky enough to find them.

A word of caution regarding envelopes. Be very careful when removing or replacing your dollars in envelopes as some beautiful and scarce notes have been ruined by bending the corners. When examining a note, hold it at an angle toward a bright light to see any light folds or problems that are not apparent. Uncirculated notes should be crisp with sharp corners. Be sure you're getting what you pay for!

The next obvious question is, where do we go from here! There are two schools of thought on the subject. One side predicts the demise of Disney Dollars since they won't be available at the parks and other Disney venues. They feel this will limit the number of new collectors. On the other side of the discussion, people point out that they no longer make or use Indian Cents or Buffalo Nickels but they are more popular than ever. I'll take the middle ground and treat it like the stock market, where no one knows what will happen. Since Disney collectibles are the most popular hobby in the World, I'm sure Disney Dollars will retain their interest and collector base in the future. Most paper money dealers don't take Disney seriously but they felt the same way about World Notes just a few years ago! Look at that market now. Don't be afraid to ask as they may have a few hidden behind the counter! Above all, have fun with your Disney Dollars.

Feel free to contact me at dustyib@netscape.net, if you have any questions. Stop by my table and say hello!

Dusty Royer



*2013 LITTLE
MERMAID*



*2013 SLEEPING
BEAUTY*



*2013 DALMATIANS
ERROR*



*2014 SPLASH
MOUNTAIN, THE
LAST DISNEY
DOLLAR!*

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

This year has seen a disturbing trend in numismatics, the confiscation of collector items by the United States Government.

The current confiscations began in 2004 when Joan Swift Langbord attempted to store a few twenty-dollar gold coins with the U.S. Mint. Instead of helping this poor woman out, the Mint looked at the coins and noticed that they all had the same date, 1933. This date is one that the Mint claims was never issued. If this is so, then how did Mrs. Langbord have ten of them? Next the Mint did some unasked for genealogy work and discovered that Mrs. Langbord was related to Israel Swift. Mr. Swift was known to have obtained twenty or so of these supposedly illegal coins and to have distributed a few of them to collectors who then had the Mint take and destroy them.

The Mint persisted in keeping these coins and in telling Mrs. Langbord that she was in possession of illegally obtained coins even after she had her legal team file the proper response of "Who asked you?"

This saga continued with the owner of another one of Mr. Swift's distributed coins voluntarily giving the Mint his coin. This was done in a hush-hush fashion, only coming to light when a member of the Mint's media team said "I know something you don't know!" This was picked up by the numismatic press, who after several rounds of "Oh Yea!" got to the truth of the matter. The collector was identified as Mr. Anonymous of Somewhere in the US. When asked for comment Mr. Anonymous said "Nothing".

Where will this trend end? Just last week I was in the Post Office purchasing ten dollars' worth of stamps when the postal clerk, an employee of the same Federal Government as the Mint, took a ten dollar note I had in my hand and refused to return it. I was not given a confiscation receipt nor any legal reason why the numismatic collectable note was not being returned to me.

When I saw the parallels between Mrs. Langbord's case and mine, I immediately was thrust into a massive coverup when I attempted to pursue undoing the confiscation. I thought of contacting Mrs. Langbord's attorney since he handled her case as well as the famous Egypt twenty dollar case when King Farouk, although dead, tried to sell his coin. In the Egyptian case he was somewhat successful since the Mint agreed to split the seven and one half million sales price, although King Farouk did not see a dime of it. I was prevented from pursuing this tactic when I noticed the FBI's Ten Most Wanted List and saw that they were holding a place for me!

So, what can you do to avoid this problem? NEVER tell the Federal Government you collect coins. Even a casual reference could quickly bring the Secret Service into your house or trailer searching for illegally issued coins. I realize that this presents a problem if your spouse, close family members or friends are government employees. Just watch your back! If you work for the government try not to think about your collection while on the job. Remember the famous expression

from World War II “Loose lips sink ships”. Don’t let your collection become just another notch in the Government’s trophy case of sunk ships!

Full disclosure: this writer is on the Government’s payroll. He receives Social Security from the Federal Government and also works for the Saint Louis County Election Board and the Webster Grove School District. Due to this obvious conflict of interest you should take the words in this article with a grain of salt, unless you are under doctor’s orders to limit salt. In this case you can take them with a grain of pepper or maybe rice.

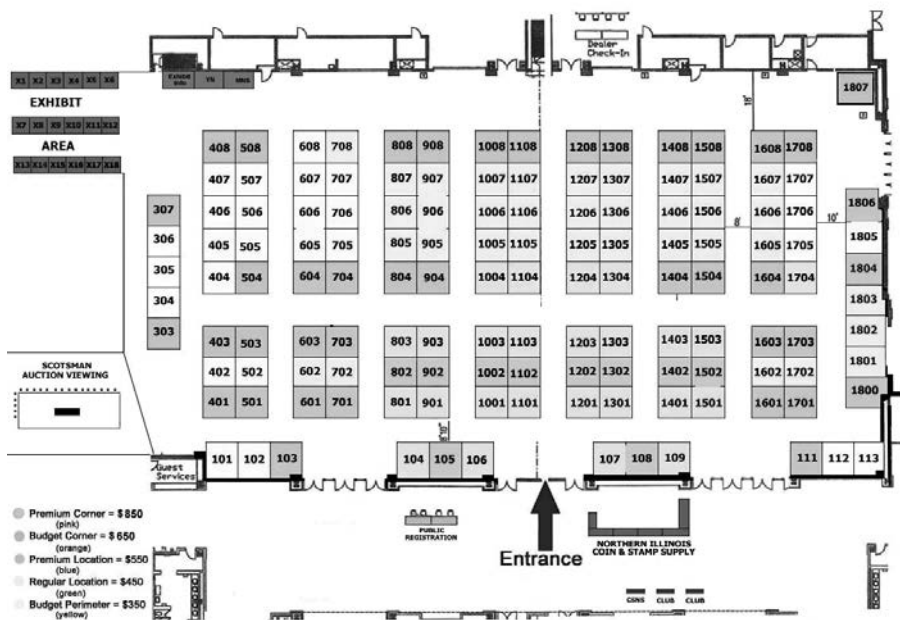
While you may think that you would not come into contact with illegally issued coins this is not true. Many countries issue non-circulating legal tender (NCLT) coins. These coins are theoretically legal tender and could circulate but do not because their issue price is above the legal tender value. They are sold to collectors with no intention that they be used as money. Isn’t it interesting that the same Mint that seeks the confiscation and destruction of gold coins from 1933 also sells gold eagles? Gold eagles have a stated legal tender value that is vastly under the bullion value.

Other commonly available coins are also identified as potential illegal coins: the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, 1894S Barber Dime, 1815 Large Cent and 1964 Peace Dollar. Numerous patterns produced at the Mint for collectors in the 1800’s could also be considered illegal since the designs were never issued as circulating coins and some were mules created for sale to collectors. How would you like it if your 1974 aluminum cent was confiscated? Or how about Mr. Bolack who cornered the market on Sacagawea / State Quarter mules. He would certainly be out a lot of money.

Government confiscation is also present in other areas. Just last week my wife, “Leadfoot E”, name changed to protect the guilty, was stopped by a government representative for breaking an arbitrary rule, or law, established by the Government. She was asked “do you know how fast you were going?” She replied “I was not speeding, the speedometer on my car goes to 105 and I was nowhere near that!” However, her words fell on deaf ears and her driver’s license was confiscated. Just another example of a Government confiscation. This example is so close to Mrs. Langbord’s I find it hard to believe that it is still going on.

Is there any action you can take to combat this problem? Yes, you can write your Congressman and demand that a new law be passed to stop the Mint’s confiscations. You could also write to Congressmen who, while not in your district, are coin collectors. For example: Frank Lucas, U.S. Representative from Oklahoma. Steven Bieda is another good choice since he writes for several numismatic journals and magazines and is the Assistant Democratic Floor Leader of the Michigan State Senate. I realize he is not in the U.S. Congress, but maybe he knows someone who is. Plus you can make him read something you’ve written!

I am hopeful that based on the collective action by the readers of this column the terrible process of the Mint’s confiscation will be stopped. Or lacking that, maybe you could just send me ten dollars to help pay for my wife’s speeding ticket.



ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE	ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Americana Collectors	603	Independence, MO	Fred's Cool Coins	501	Geneva, IL
Americoin	1702	Arnold, MO	FUBA Coins	601	Plainfield, IN
Appraisal Services	1003	Columbus, OH	Gordy's Rare Coin	104	Hot Springs Village, AR
Argent Asset Group	1103	Wilmington, DE	Dave Gourley	1601	Columbus, OH
James Beach	1706	Owosso, MI	Greater Milwaukee Coin	1602	Brookfield, WI
Allen G. Berman, Professional Numismatist			Rob Green	1105	Columbus, NE
	1507	Fairfield, CT	John Gulde	503	Scottsdale, AZ
Al Boulanger	1408	Pittsboro, IN	Chris Hansen	101	Shawnee, KS
Larry Briggs Rare Coins SEGs Grading			Harbor Coin Co., Inc.	1501 - 1502	Gurnee, IL
	404-405	Lima, OH	Bob Hurst	109	Vero Beach, FL
Brookside Coin	1007	Tulsa, OK	Larry Hylton	1306	Brownsburg, IN
Gary Burhop	1205	Olive Branch, MS	Insight3 Currency	1704	Portage, IN
Buried Treasures	1108	Chillicothe, OH	Iola Gold	1107	Iola, KS
Butternut	908	Nashville, TN	Iowa Great Lakes Coins	803	Spirit Lake, IA
CC Trading	801	Eau Claire, WI	J & J Coins	803	Sioux City, IA
Carter Numismatics	1305	Tulsa, OK	SPMX	1104	Chattanooga, TN
Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.			JEB Numismatics	1205	Olive Branch, MS
	1001	Centralia, IL	David Johnson	1503	Chattanooga, TN
The Coin Collector	1204-1304	Lewisburg, PA	K & P Services	1201	Florissant, MO
The Coin Shop	801	Dubuque, IA	K & S Coins	1308	Neosho, MO
Coin Zone	901	Norton Shores, MI	K.D.S. Numismatics	107 - 108	Richton Park, IL
Jim Crabtree Coins	1002	Crossville, TN	Kaylie's Coins	102	Nashville, TN
D & S Coins	806	Florissant, MO	Kearney Coin Center	1208	Kearney, NE
Dalton Gold & Silver Exchange			Jonathan K. Kern	705 - 706	Lexington, KY
	1004	Dalton, GA	Key Coins	1405	Alton, IL
Dave's Coins	1604	Springfield, IL	Jay King	1307	Logansport, IN
DRP Coins	1604	Decatur, IL	Largo Coin & Currency	1407	Largo, FL
Drovers Coin Exchange	1601	Ellsworth, KS	Laymon's Collectibles	1800	Poplar Bluff, Mo
E.C.I.N.	1607	O'Fallon, MO	Legal Tender Coin & Currency		
Eagle Coin, Stamp & Jewelry Co.				408	Atlanta, GA
	1603	O'Fallon, IL	Lone Star Numismatics	1606	Houston, TX
Steven Erdmann	1608	Arnold, MO	Larry Lucree	1401	Augusta, GA
Estate Coin & Jewelry	802	Sarasota, FL	M & M Coins	105	Overland Park, KS
Coleman Foster	1301	Austin, TX	Madison Coin & Currency	1407	Madison, IN

ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE	ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Walter Magnus	506	Burleson, TX	River City Rarities	1202	Memphis, TN
Marine Coin Co.	1005	Marine, IL	Rob's Coins & Currency	1802	St. Louis, MO
Marsh Collectibles	1804	St. Louis, MO	Royalty Coins	504	San Antonio, TX
Meyer's Coins	502	Shawnee, KS	S & S Associates	1803	Charleston, IL
Micky's Currency	1801	Devils Lake, ND	Sailboat Coins & Currency		
Mid-America Coins	1703	Grove, OK		1008	Streator, IL
Midwest Coinarama	703	Cambridge, IL	John L. Schuch	805	Roseville, CA
Steven Mileham	1404	Springfield, IL	Scotsman Coins	401	St. Louis, MO
Miltonj Coins & Currency			Show Me Rare Coins	103	Columbia, MO
	905 - 906	Leesburg, VA	Southwestern Gold, Inc.	1206	Albuquerque, NM
Montrey World Coins	505	Springfield, IL			
Steven Moore	804	St. Louis, MO	Standard Numismatics	1006	Chicago, IL
NKA Numismatics	604	St. Louis, MO	Standley/Waggoner	1504	Littleton, CO
Namchong Coins	1403	Glenview, IL	Stateline Coin Exchange, LLC		
Dennis Newsom	608	Imboden, AR		904	Fort Wayne, IN
Nickel & Dime Coins	1505	Harlan, IN	Tartan Collectables	1708	Traverse City, MI
Jeff Nolen	707 - 708	Grapevine, TX	Larry Tekamp Rare Coins & Bullion		
Nomad Numismatics	1701	Kansas City, MO		1102	Dayton, OH
Northeast Arkansas Coin Co			Texas Estate Brokers	607	McKinney, TX
	605 - 606	Jonesboro, AR	Texican Rare Coins	1203	Texarkana, TX
Northern Ill. Coin & Stamp Supply			Leon Thornton	507	Eminence, MO
lobby		Woodstock, IL	Travelling Coins Designs	1805	St. Louis, MO
Dusty Royer's Notes of Note			Tulsa Coin	702	Tulsa, OK
	1605	St. Peters, MO	Vaughn Rare Coins	1608	Alton, IL
Oakwood Coins	1207	Chanute, KS	Val J. Webb Numismatics	1707	Atlanta, GA
Mike Orlando	1101	St. Louis, MO	Wholesale Numismatics, LLC		
PG & G Prospector's Gold & Gems				406	Lexington, KY
	1807	Fort Collins, CO	Woolshire Numismatics	602	Davenport, IA
Pegasi Numismatics	1506	Holicong, PA	Working Man's Rare Coins		
Peter's Coins, LLC	1705	Fort Wayne, IN		1708	Monroe, MI
Larry Prough	902	Carrollton, IL			
Quad City Coin	704	Bettendorf, IA	STAMP DEALERS		
R & D Enterprises	106	St. Louis, MO	HB Philatelics	306	Florissant, MO
Raines Rare Coins	1701	Lees Summit, MO	Stamps of the World	305	High Ridge, MO
Rarcoa Inc	1106	Willowbrook, IL	Gene Stewart Stamp Co	303-304	St. Louis, MO
Andrew Reiber, Inc.	407	Bradley, IL			
Renewal by Anderson	307	Maryland Heights, MO			
Tom Reynolds	1302-1303	Omaha, NE			

How Well Do You Know Numismatic Literacy?

Match the Book to the Author and to the Description.

Title:

1. A Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book)
2. Handbook of United States Coins (Blue Book)
3. Price Guide to Mint Errors
4. United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces
5. 100 Greatest U.S. Coins
6. Photograde
7. United States Copper Cents 1816-1857
8. Paper Money of the United States
9. A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency
10. The Coin Collectors Survival Manual
11. Penny Whimsy
12. The Fantastic 1804 Dollar
13. So-Called Dollars
14. The U.S. Mint and Coinage
15. The Numismatist's Traveling Companion

Author:

1. Jeff Garrett / Ron Guth
2. R.S. Yeoman / Kenneth Bressett
3. William Herman Sheldon
4. Robert J. Kravitz
5. Eric P. Newman / Kenneth Bressett
6. Kenneth Bressett
7. Don Taxay
8. Alan Herbert
9. Q. David Bowers
10. James F. Ruddy
11. Howard R. Newcomb
12. Robert Friedberg
13. J. Hewitt Judd
14. Scott A. Travers
15. Harold E. Hibler / Charles V. Kappen

Description:

1. History behind the U.S.'s most famous silver dollar.
2. Description of minting errors.
3. Guide to U.S. currency.
4. Identification of exposition, commemorative and momentary medals of dollar or near-dollar size.
5. List of United States coinage by series, years issued and including retail pricing estimates.
6. Identification of patterns issued by the United States Mint.
7. User's Guide to collecting coins.
8. Illustrated list of most popular coins based on one or more of these criteria: rarity, value, quality, popularity and history.
9. Numerous short stories collected from the Rare Coin Review and other similar periodicals.
10. Pictorial guide to grading United States coins.
11. Comprehensive guide to Fractional Currency.
12. Review Early American Cents 1793-1814, includes grading scale using numbers in 1-70 range.
13. List of United States coinage by series, years issued and including dealer buying pricing estimates.
14. History of U.S. Coinage from its beginning.
15. Detailed review of Liberty Head cents, including varieties.

Answers appear on page 66

Online copies of this and all issues of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics may be found on the Newman Numismatic Portal NNP (<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/510562>).

The NNP is an online reference that contains thousands of numismatic items. It is funded by the Eric P. Newman Education Society.

New Challenges

In prior Journals this area has suggested creating a type set as an interesting challenge. How about expanding this idea and creating a mintage type set? To make it even more interesting, let's select one of the most popular series in U.S. history: the Morgan silver dollar.



This set consists of five mints. The current mints and their marks are: Philadelphia (no mark), Denver (D) and San Francisco (S). The other two are no longer in service: New Orleans (O) and Carson City (CC). The coins in this set are affordable and available. Selecting this series also avoids trying to obtain an issue from the “gold only” mints of Charlotte (C) and Dahlonega (D). The downside is that the current West Point mint (W) is not included.

This set can also be obtained while attending one coin show. At last year's MNS show I set a goal of finding this set in MS-64 and graded by either PCGS or NCG. I was able to accomplish this by selecting these coins:

- 1882 Philadelphia
- 1921 Denver
- 1881 San Francisco
- 1898 New Orleans
- 1884 Carson City

These coins were relatively inexpensive. The Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans were available for around \$100. The “Key” to this set is the Carson City which required \$250. The surprise coin was the Denver issue. Since the Denver mint only issued Morgan Dollars in 1921, the selection is limited to one year. However, since over twenty million were issued you would think the price would be very reasonable. This was not the case as it took \$150 to select one. Since they are so common, maybe not many believe they are worth the fee to have them slabbed, or maybe the dealers did not want to use their limited transport space to carry them. Another factor could be that the idea in 1921 was to produce quantity not quality. Whatever the reason, this coin proved to be hard to find and more expensive than I had planned.

With the exception of Denver this series makes selecting a particular mints example fairly easy since several choices exist. San Francisco coins from 1879 through 1882 are available for under \$75 in MS-64 and under \$50 in higher circulated grades (prices are from the July 2018 issue of Coin World). \$100 would also purchase most Philadelphia and New Orleans issues. Carson City is a little more expensive, 1882, 1883 or 1884 would be \$250 for a MS-64 or \$150 for the higher circulated grades.

I am very pleased with this type set. With it I have an example of the silver mints, the bonus here was that I previously did not have any Carson City issues. I also did not have much of a Morgan Dollar collection. I now have a nice representative of the series.

COLLECTING RIZAL, A SEQUEL

By

Sir Juan M. Castro, M.D., KGCR

KNIGHTS OF RIZAL MOKOR ST. LOUIS CHAPTER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI Founded 2012

**Chartered Under Republic Act 646
(A Civic, Patriotic, Cultural, Non-Partisan, Non-Sectarian
And Non-Profit Organization)**

PROLOGUE:

Collecting is a big passion for me. I believe it started in 1956 after graduation as a physician from the University of Santo Tomas in Manila and progressed in America when I did my post graduate studies in Chicago, IL and St. Louis, MO from 1956 to 1962, consolidated during my private practice in Metro Manila from 1962 to 1970, and blossomed to maturity and finesse since then. After retiring from the practice of Internal Medicine and Cardiology, I found myself seeking beauty and serenity in getting involved in fine Arts: buying in estate sales, recently closed galleries, agencies, internet sources and auction houses and visiting art shows and museums in St. Louis and other cities in Europe, Asia and the Philippines. Short study courses and self-study took a lot of my time to prepare myself for the challenge. Multiple brochures with my annotations from various museums in America and the world were in my collection for use as references. A gallery of fine arts was established around 1994 in South St. Louis City, 3831 South Grand Blvd, St. Louis, MO 63118. The first big show was done in 1998 during the Centennial Anniversary of Philippine Independence.

The Rizaliana collection was just a part of the whole Filipiniana inventory. There was no eagerness or demanding desire to collect only Rizal until in 2009 when it was discovered the absence of any Rizal medals. Dr. Virgilio Pilapil, the Chapter Commander of a Rizal Order was requested to sell a medal. Instead I was advised to join the Order since they were not in the business of selling medals. Upon joining the Lincolnland Chapter of Springfield, Illinois, I started reading heavily on Rizal and found him likeable and great. I attended monthly meeting in Springfield, 120 miles from St. Louis, presented articles and exhibits and began the earnest collection of Rizal. For the first time in my life, I started writing articles on Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Filipino Hero and Martyr by publishing yearly two articles for the Missouri Journal of Numismatics beginning in 2010.

COLLECTION:

The collection consisted of books (old and new), articles and manuscripts, numismatics (coins, notes, medals, tokens, etc.), philatelics (stamps, covers, postcards, etc.), ephemeras, fine arts, documents, etc., housed in two location, the City (CMA Gallery) and County (Williamsburg Residence) of St. Louis. Periodic exhibits

were given at the gallery, residence and various places when invited. Regularly on a yearly basis, a Rizaliana display was given for the Missouri Numismatic Society Annual Show at the St. Charles Convention Center, usually in the month of July. The acquisition has been going on for the past fifty years in the Philippines and St. Louis, Missouri through auctions, estate sales, antique shops, travel shoppings, art galleris, etc. Most of the collected items were in their original state. However, there were some items bought in antique shops and other sources that needed some restoration and proper display which I undertook.

Two items were selected for dissertation. The first one was a metal flat bust of Dr. Rizal purchased from an antique shop in Metro Manila in 2015. It was on a table dirty with missing plaque of paints. This was restored and placed in a box frame. The bust measured 16 inches height and 12 inches width, the painted box frame, 30,x 21 inches.

The second item was a box frame measuring 42 x 32 inches with photos of Sir Eli U. Faypon, PhD, KGCR, KGCR Diploma and gold Sword.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS:



Fig. 1: Rizal Metal Bust



Fig. 2: Rizal Bust close-up

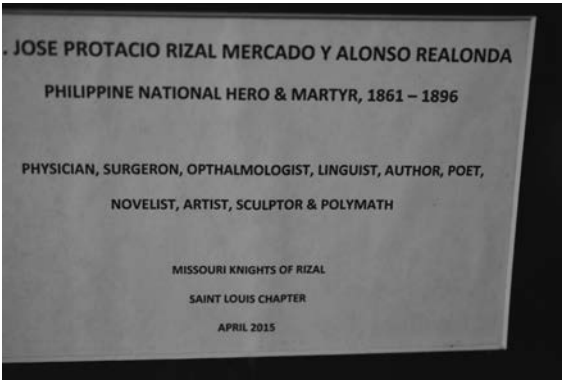


Fig. 3: Label or description.

PICTORIAL (cont.)



Fig. 4: Sir Eli's artifacts

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTIONS:

- Fig. 1: Box Framed Metal Bust of Rizal after restoration showing the hand-made box frame, bust and label. Sir Juan constructed this box frame in his work shop.
- Fig. 2: Close-up photo of metal bust of Rizal, restored.
- Fig. 3: The label: Jose Rizal Mercado Alonso y Realonda/Philippine National Hero & Martyr, 1861-1896/Physician, Surgeon, Ophthalmologist, Linguist, Author, Poet, Novelist, Artist, Sculptor and Polymat/Missouri Knights of Rizal/April 2015.
- Fig. 4: Sir Eliodore U. Faypon, PhD, KGCR collection, gift to Castro Collection, 2012. Left: Photo of Sir Eli in KGCR Uniform and bio, below Diploma of his KGCR; middle, KGCR gilded KGCR Swords with inscribed name; right, Sir Eli's photo as a writer and awardee and below, the Distinguished Service Medal, he earned. The box frame was obtained from Hobby Lobby Store.

JMC/January 27, 2018

Edited Lady Zenaida M. Castro, M.D.

Medallic Art

Commemorative Medals, Tokens and Non-Monetary Coins

By

Norman Flayderman, Edna Lagerwall



Numismatics (coins and medals) and philately (stamps) are considered the two leading acquisitive interests in the collecting world. Coins are among the oldest collectibles; medals of achievement go back to the Roman Empire or earlier; and stamps, as we know them today with adhesive backs, revert no farther back in age than the early 1800s. Both are highly specialize subjects, but numismatics has a multitude of many new, interesting and varied facets for today's collector to explore.

Medallic art-medals, tokens and non-monetary coins, commemorating important events, great achievements, famous people and historic phenomena-has recently attained important rank in numismatica. These commemoratives, in the vernacular of collectors and dealers are often referred to as "so-called dollars" because of their silver-dollar or near-silver-dollar-size.

Since man's discovery of gold and silver, these precious metals have always been used for jewelry and decorative objects. Figuratively, gold and silver speak a universal language. Rarity established their employment as coins of the realm and media of foreign exchange.

Collecting in the field of medallic art also includes very expensive platinum; bronze and other medals. It has fascinating appeal for everyone. Great moments of history come alive, and important achievements and personages are perpetually honored in the exquisite, detailed engravings by distinguished artists. Whether an individual is prompted to collect through his own personal interest in history or art, each will have an intrinsic investment in precious metals and valuable heirlooms.



Among friends and acquaintances around us and from what we read there is tremendous interest in the items produced by the Franklin Mint (Franklin Center, Pennsylvania). (*Editor's Note: this article was written in 1972*).

The Franklin Mint is the largest private mint in the world and was founded in 1964. It is a publicly owned corporation with headquarters in America and subsidiaries in Canada and Europe, and is not affiliated with the United States Mint or any other government agency. The company's common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange and total shares are well over two million. In addition to the collectors' series of coins, tokens and commemorative medals, Franklin

Mint also strikes coin of the realm for foreign governments. The first four countries were Tunisia, Panama, the Bahamas and Jamaica.

Your best introduction to the extensive offerings of Franklin Mint is their catalog, *Numismatic Issues of The Franklin Mint 1971 Edition*.

Prices, you will discover, for both purchase and resale are determined not only by supply and demand, but on the vital factors of: metal content, topical interest, size of the item. Artistry of design and reputation of the engraver.



For collectors of gaming tokens, admission tokens and transportation tokens, The Franklin Mint offers a stupendous variety. Gaming tokens from five dollars to fifty cents bear the distinguished names of Fabulous Flagler Dog Track, Golden Nugget, Desert Inn, Harold's Club, Paradise Island Casino, Aruba Caribbean Hotel, and many more. These were all minted for the individual casinos but gaming tokens were discontinued at the end of 1969. The series is complete with 267 types (1965-1969) and they are almost as difficult as "hen's teeth" to find on the market.

The more absorbed you become with the offerings of the Franklin Mint, you will want to investigate the Special Private Issues (United Air Lines, Westinghouse Credit Corporation, the American Legion, Boy Scouts of America and over a hundred others).

Now, we are up to zodiac art, a great Franklin Mint innovation. This is the work of Gilroy Roberts, the dean of American medallic sculptors, who is best known for his Kennedy portrait on the U.S. half dollar which has become the most popular coin in the world. He has also designed coins for six foreign countries and medals honoring Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson and Winston Churchill. He spent several years of designing and sculpturing his interpretation of the twelve signs of the zodiac. They are collectors delights and each medal-coin bears Gilroy Roberts' personal initials on both the obverse (head or date side) and reverse (opposite side) as they appear on the Kennedy half dollar.

Editor: after being founded in 1964, the Franklin Mint went through several owners: Warner Communications (part of Time Warner) 1980, American Protection Industries Inc (renamed Roll International) 1985, private equity investor and the Morgan Mint 2006 and Sequential Brands Group 2013.

Reprinted from *Collecting Tomorrow's Antiques Today* 1972

St. Louis Numismatic Association

Meets First Friday of the month:
8:00 PM, doors open at 6:00 PM

Machinist Hall
12365 St. Charles Rock Road
St. Louis, MO 63044

Features: short business meeting, a 60 lot auction,
beverages and bourse tables.

Dupo Coin Club

Meets Third Monday of the month: 7:00 PM

Sugar Loaf Township Community Building
240 A. Fifth Str.
Dupo, IL 62239

Directions: from I-255 take Exit 9 (Dupo), turn left on South
Main Street, turn right on Admiral Trust Drive, go 1½ blocks,
turn right into parking lot.

Next Show: January 6, 2019 American Legion Hall Post 365,
1022 Vandalia St. (Hwy 159) Collinsville, IL 62234,
9:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

Metro East Coin & Currency Club

Meets Third Tuesday of the month: 7:00 PM.
No meetings in June – July or August.

American Legion Hall Post 365
1022 Vandalia Ave (Hwy 159)
Collinsville, IL 62234

Directions: from I 55/70 take Exit 15 (Hwy 159), south which
becomes Vandalia Avenue, go about 1.9 miles to 1022 Vandalia,
turn left into parking lot

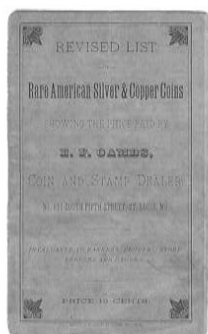
Next Shows: Fall Show: Sept. 30, 2018	Both shows are:
Spring Show: April 7, 2019	9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

First Coin Store in St. Louis

By
Robert Kravitz

During the early 1850's Coin Dealers were few and far between. The collector back then got their coins from banks or directly from the Philadelphia Mint. Coin collecting got a boost when the one cent pieces changed from the large copper cent to the smaller copper-nickel cent. This aroused the public interest in collecting the old large cents. The 1860's and 1870's were periods of great growth in coin collecting.

One of the first Coin Dealers in the US was Edward Cogan. In the March issue 1867 of the "American Journal of Numismatics" Edward Cogan related how he got his start when the 1856 cent came out. Other early Coin Dealers were J.W. Scott, W.E. Woodward, J.W. Hazeltine and Ed Frossard. By 1859 the 1856 Flying Eagle cents were bringing \$2.00 each. By 1879 large cents of 1793 were bringing from \$10.00 to \$100.00 and up each.



This brings us to St. Louis in 1889. I just bought a price list from E.F. Gambs, showing prices paid by him, dated Saint Louis, December 1st 1880! E.F Gambs' Coin and Stamp store was at 621 South Fifth Street, St. Louis. Inside the front and back covers it says "Established in 1872!" Was this the first coin shop in St. Louis?

A notice inside the front cover lists many dates of half dollars, quarters and dimes that he is buying. The notice says "owing to the large number of cheaper coins received since the last list half dollars of 1851 thru 1866 we are now paying 55 cents each and \$5 each for the 1838 with the "O" mark under the head and also the 1853-O half dollar (without arrows)". Today the 1838-O is valued at \$335,000 in extra fine! The 1853-O No Arrows is valued at \$500,000 in very fine!

So I'm looking in the list for other rare date coins, like the 1894-S Dime and the 1913 Liberty Nickel. I am wondering why they are not in there and then I realize "it's a list from 1880!"

Some of the rare dates that are in the list are:

- 1794 Dollar Paying \$12.50
- 1798 Dollar Paying \$1.50
- 1798 Dollar with 15 stars \$2.25
- 1804 Dollar Ex rare \$200.00 (the most paid for any coin in the list)

In a 1906 article in the Numismatist an early ANA leader, Farran Zerbe, mentions stopping at the "St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co." as early as 1906. The St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co. was then at 115 North 11th street. Later it moved to 408 Olive Street where it remained until it closed in 1947. It was at this location that a young Eric P. Newman got his numismatic start. I did a trade with Eric Newman and got fixed price list #32, 1927, from the St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co. It's 105 pages for sale.

Some items on the list are:

- 1870 U.S. Silver Dollar Unc \$2.25, Proof \$2.75
- 1889-CC U.S. Silver Dollar VG \$1.50
- 1874 – 1876 Trade Dollars Proof \$2.50 each
- 1795 Half Dollar Fine \$10.00
- 1860 Half Dollar Proof \$1.50
- Proof Barber Quarters 60 cents each
- 1878 20-cent Proof \$6.00
- Proof Barber Dimes 35 cents each
- 1860 – 1862 Three Cents Proof 75 cents
- 1793 Chain America Cent VG \$22.50
- 1856 Flying Eagle Cent Proof \$15.00
- 1875 Cent Proof 40 cents
- 1793 half cent XF \$25.00
- 1723 Rosa Americana penny Unc \$15.00
- 1792 Half Disme Pattern Unc \$25.00
- 50 Cent Lincoln Fractional Currency Unc \$1.40
- 1896 \$1 Educational Unc \$2.25
- 1879 Four Dollar Gold Stella Proof \$125.00
- 1907 Ten Dollar Gold Wire Edge Unc \$20.00
- 1907 Twenty Dollar Gold High Relief Wire Edge \$ 26.50



Another early coin store was “Bijou Coin and Stamp”. They were at 2328 Lemp Ave.

Following are their buying process from their 1909 list:

- 1793 half cent in good 50 cents
- 1793 one cent in good \$1.50
- 1856 flying eagle in good \$1.10
- 1792 dime in good \$10.00
- 1796 quarter in good \$1.80
- 1794 dollar in good \$15.00
- 1804 dollar in good \$275.00



That’s three coin stores that were here in St. Louis pre Eric Newman! Was E.F. Gambes established in 1872 the first in St. Louis? Could be! I do not know, do you?



Also from the early days of coin collecting: 1859 the first practical guide book for American Coinage was published “the American Numismatist Manual” by Dickson. The best early reference was “the Early Coins of America” by Crosby in 1875. One of the first periodicals published by J.W. Scott & Co from 1875 thru 1888.

About the Author:

Robert Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency; *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency* (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major show and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at www.robsfractional.com and order a newsletter or buy a book.

Mint Errors - The Beautiful Coins (What can happen – Will happen) or Perfect Error Type Rejects Error Type Coins from the FUN Show

*By
Dave Price*

Welcome to the world of collecting error coins. Through the following coins and terms, we hope to explain the terminology of how these errors were created.

Mint Error: Any mishap to the BLANK (Type I – No Rim) or PLANCHET (Type II – with Rim) or a struck planchet (coin) which occurs during the coining process, from whatever cause, up to and including the final impact of the dies.

Planchet Errors: Any error caused during the production of the planchets from mechanical, metallurgical or human error, which alters or changes the planchet prior to its being struck into the coin.

Striking Errors: Any error which occurs due to mechanical or human error during the actual striking of the coin.

THE PLANCHET DIVISION

BLANKS OR PLANCHETS:

I-G-1, BLANK: A piece formed by the blanking punch, with one side flat and the other slightly rounded at the edge.



I-G-2, PLANCHET: A piece formed by the blanking punch, which then has the edge upset, turning back the edge metal and forming a slightly raised rim on both sides of the planchet. Thus, a normal planchet.



I-H-1: PUNCHED METAL STRIP: The coin metal strip (web) after it has been passed through the blanking press, with the blanks removed.

THE STRIKING DIVISION

STRUCK ON DEFECTIVE BLANKS OR PLANCHETS:

III-B-26: SCRAP COIN METAL: A coin struck on a piece of scrap metal other than the chopped web or broken piece of planchet with rounded edges due to metal flow.



III-B-29: STRUCK ON BONDED BLANKS or PLANCHETS: A coin struck on two or more overlapping blanks or planchets which are bonded together by the strike, showing on the struck coin as a thicker than normal piece, with outlines or cracks between the edges of the planchet, which may separate after the strike.



STRUCK ON A CLIPPED BLANK OR PLANCHET:

STRUCK on a CLIP BLANK OR PLANCHET: A missing area of a planchet or coin, caused by the blanking press punch overlapping an area of the coin metal strip that had already been punch out, that overlapped the end of a strip, a broken area, or an irregular edge of the strip.

III-C: CURVED CLIP PLANCHET: A planchet that has a missing area where the blanking press punch overlapped the curved edge of a previously punched area of the coin metal strip.

III-M-5: UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE: A coin struck with the obverse die as the hammer die, above or below the collar, but which was not centered between the dies.



III-C-13: STRAIGHT CLIP: A coin struck on a planchet that was punched across the sheared or sawed-off end of the coin metal strip.



III-C-15: RAGGED CLIP: A coin struck on a planchet that was punched overlapping a broken area of the strip, or an irregular edge of the strip.



STRUCK ON A WRONG METAL BLANK OR PLANCHET:

III-G-7: WRONG PLANCHET or METAL: A coin other than – and larger than – the cent struck on a cent planchet, showing on the struck coin as a partial strike with missing design beyond the edge of the planchet.



INDENTED STRIKE ON A BLANK OR PLANCHET:

III-J-3: INDENTED STRIKE by a Smaller Planchet: A coin which was struck with ALL of an unstruck PLANCHET between it and one of the dies, showing on the struck coin as a shallow, irregularly rounded depression slightly larger than the intervening planchet, sloping up to the level of the field. The rest of the face of the opposite side of the object coin will receive a strong to very strong strike.



BROCKAGE STRIKE ON A BLANK OR PLANCHET:

III-J-6: BROCKAGE STRIKE: A coin which was struck with ALL of a struck COIN between it and one of the dies, showing on the struck coin as a shallow, irregularly rounded depression in the entire face, sloping up to a point at the edge where it contacts with the collar, with a slightly enlarged and distorted incuse image of the intervening coin design. The opposite side of the object coin will receive a very strong strike. The intervening coin becomes a double struck coin, second strike centered, with die contact on one side, the other side showing the design flattened, enlarged, and distorted.



III-J-15: CAPPED DIE STRIKE: A coin which was struck on TOP of an intervening planchet or struck coin, ABOVE the collar, causing it to spread outward and bend around the hammer die, clamping to the die so that it is struck repeatedly and displays a very strong strike. The opposite side of the object coin will receive an irregularly rounded surface if in contact with a planchet, or a multiple, very shallow, enlarged, and distorted incuse brockage image if in contact with a struck coin.



MULTIPLE STRIKES ON A BLANK OR PLANCHET:

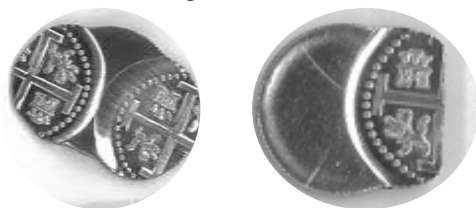
III-L-1: DOUBLE STRUCK: A coin which was struck in the collar and which was struck a second time while only partly between the dies, showing on the struck coin as a partial strike of any size and in any location over the first strike.



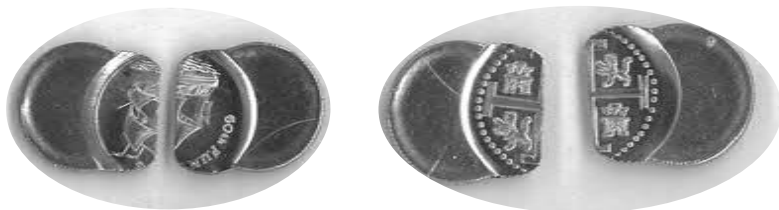
III-L-7: OBVERSE STRUCK over REVERSE: A coin which was struck in the collar and turned over before being struck a second time, showing on the struck coin as the obverse struck over the reverse and the reverse struck over the obverse (flip-over).



III-L-8: NON-OVERLAPPING DOUBLE STRIKE: A planchet which was struck off center by two different die pairs at the same time (saddle strike).



III-L-10: CHAIN STRIKE: Two planchets are struck while resting on the bottom dies, creating a pair of off center coins. The force of the striking dies will spread the metal toward each other creating an irregular line.



III-L-14: FOLDED PLANCHET STRIKE: A coin which was struck on edge, which bent or folded double and which was struck again as the hammer die completed the strike.



COLLAR STRIKING VARIETIES

III-M-7/8/9: STRUCK OFF-CENTER: A coin which was struck above or out of the collar and only partly between the dies, showing on the struck coin as a partial strike, with an unstruck area amounting to a percent of the planchet area.



All PDS Classifications and definitions are taken from the “Official Price Guide to Mint Errors”, Seventh Edition by Alan Herbert

Firearms in Numismatics

By
Charles Calkins

Representations of firearms can be found at least back into the 1800s on both currency and medals awarded for shooting proficiency. Over the last century or so, privately-issued tokens and bullion in addition to currency, medals and awards can now be found that feature firearms as well, and this article describes some of the pieces in the author's collection.

United States Tokens and Coinage

Civil War tokens were issued between 1861 and 1865 and fall into two categories: patriotic with patriotic imagery, and store cards which advertise businesses. Military themes are common on patriotic Civil War types, and while some of this imagery includes ships, soldiers and other related concepts, some of this imagery includes depictions of cannons.

The first token, identified by the die pairing 168/311, features a cannon and cannon balls. A variation of this token shows a cannon but without the stack of balls in front of it. Also, as with many tokens, branches of the service are specifically mentioned —

the Army and Navy, in this case. The second token, 231/352A, shows crossed cannons as part of a military display including flags, a drum, and a Phrygian (liberty) cap. This style of reverse is used on a number of different issues. Both of these tokens are classified as Rarity 1 (Very Common) with more than 5000 pieces believed to exist.



While firearms do not often appear on circulating U.S. coinage, they do appear on several commemoratives. The 1925 Lexington and Concord commemorative half dollar features a depiction of Daniel Chester French's statue The Minute Man that stands in Concord, a depiction of a farmer with musket in hand. These have a

mintage of 162,099 pieces and originally were sold for a dollar.

The Daniel Boone half dollar, issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his birth, features a frontiersman on the reverse holding a musket. The 1937 issue has a mintage of 9,810 pieces.





The World War II 50th Anniversary Dollar, issued in 1993, shows an American soldier on the beach at Normandy carrying what appears to be an M1 rifle. The proof version has a mintage of 342,041.

Muskets are shown even as recently as on the 2017 George Rogers Clark National Historical Park quarter which depicts soldiers in the Revolutionary War battle known as the siege of Fort Sackville. As described by the U.S. Mint: “Following Clark’s capture of British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia (in the Illinois country along the Mississippi River) in 1778, he led his small contingent of men in a daunting mid-winter march of 157 miles that culminated in the surrender of the British garrison at Fort Sackville on February 25th, 1779. Clark’s daring surprise capture of the fort is considered one of the greatest feats of the American Revolution.



The event effectively limited British control of the region and was instrumental in the subsequent establishment of the Northwest Territory and American expansion west of the Appalachians.” This particular example is from the mint’s 10 coin 225th Anniversary Enhanced Uncirculated Coin Set™, with a mintage of 225,000.

World Coins and Currency



Firearms also appear on the coins and currency of other nations. This 1984 Two Drachmes features Georgios Karaiskakis, Greek military commander and leader of the Greek War of Independence (1821-29), with crossed rifles on the opposite side. It has a mintage of 37,861,000 pieces.

In 2018, Ukraine issued a 10 Hryven coin which commemorates the defenders of Donetsk airport. In two battles at the airport, insurgents of the Donetsk People’s Republic (backed by Russia) fought Ukrainian government forces. The first battle from May 26 to 27, 2014, ended in victory for the Ukrainians, but the second battle, from September 28, 2014 to January 21, 2015, ended with a DPR victory. The Ukrainian defenders, due to their ability to fight with little sleep or outside support, were referred to as “cyborgs,” likening them to the indestructible nature of cyborgs in science-fiction. That word, and dates of the battles, are shown on the coin along side the soldier’s bust. This coin has a mintage of one million pieces.



The emblem of Guatemala was adopted in 1871 by executive decree to be “a shield with two rifles and two swords crossed with a wreath of laurel on a field of light blue. The middle will harbor a scroll of parchment with the words ‘Liberty 15 of September of 1821’ in gold and in the upper part a Quetzal as

the symbol of national independence and autonomy.” This 1970 one centavo coin has a mintage of 10,511,000 pieces, and features 16th-century Spanish historian, social reformer and Dominican friar Bartolomé de las Casas.

The coat of arms of Guinea has varied over the years, but in 1985, when this 10 Francs coin was minted, it consisted of a crossed rifle and sword, over the olive branch held by a dove above.



In 1944, Yugoslavia issued a series of notes each with the same image of a partisan holding a bolt action rifle over his shoulder. Eight different denominations were issued, each in a different color (1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Dinara), with the 10 Dinara shown here. Although the Yugoslav Partisans were armed with whatever arms could be captured from various armies during the war, this depiction likely does not represent a specific model of rifle due to odd design features.

This 1986 Fifty Meticaïs note from Mozambique is interesting as not only does it depict soldiers holding rifles with bayonets mounted, but the emblem of Mozambique itself, shown in the center of the note, has an AK-47 as a design element. Coincidentally, the serial number prefix on this note is AK.



Shortly after World War I, many German municipalities issued notgeld (emergency money) that depicted political messages or scenes from local towns. The town of Suhl issued four 25 pfennig notes depicting arms produced in the town. Two of those notes are shown here, the first illustrating a revolver and a pistol, and the second depicting a rifle with a scope. The reverse of each is common, giving the denomination and a statement of validity.

The town of Sommerda issued a six note series commemorating the development of the Dreyse needle gun, with one of the one Mark notes shown here. The creator, Johann Nicolaus von Dreyse, was born in Sommerda. The Dreyse needle gun, advanced for its time, was named due to the exceptionally long firing pin that was necessary to fire the gun. In modern ammunition, the primer is at the base of the cartridge, followed by the gunpowder charge, and then the bullet. In the ammunition used by the Dreyse needle gun, the primer was located between the gunpowder and bullet, so the firing pin needed to be extra long to reach it.



Manufacturer Medals

Firearm manufacturers have released medals commemorating business anniversaries and special releases. Samuel Colt was issued his first patent in 1836, and

built his first factory that same year. This Colt 125th anniversary medal may have been included with a replica 1873 Single Action Army revolver also produced in 1961 to commemorate the anniversary.

Sig Sauer began as a wagon factory in Switzerland in 1853, but in just over a decade had entered a competition and won a contract to produce 30,000 rifles for the Swiss army. It has continued to produce arms to the present day. This Sig Sauer medal from 2013 commemorates Sig's Custom Shop which provides custom gunsmithing services. The rim reads "MADE IN USA" and "NWTMint.com" (for the Northwest Territorial Mint) and is individually numbered with the number 1982.



Sig Sauer also includes a challenge coin along with each gun sold in the Legion series. These challenge coins feature an image of the gun itself – this one was included with the P229.

Remington was founded in 1816 by Eliphalet Remington in Ilion, NY as E. Remington and Sons. The company was sold in 1888, and became known as the Remington Arms Company. Although no longer family-owned, and even having gone through bankruptcy proceedings, Remington still produces arms over two centuries after its founding. The factory in Ilion is still in operation, although AR-15-style rifles are now being produced at a new plant in Huntsville, Alabama, due to anti-gun laws instituted by New York. This token, issued in 1976 during their 160th year in operation, features the silhouettes of two hunters and an eagle to commemorate the nation's bicentennial.



Russia has issued a number of striking medals that are related to firearms. This one commemorates the 50th anniversary in 1992 of the operation of the arms plant in Izhevsk that has been producing arms since WW II. The obverse shows the plant and an open shotgun, while the reverse shows another view of the plant and two crossed rifles over a shield. At the top of the reverse also appears to be an Order of Lenin (with his name in Cyrillic, his bust, and a hammer and sickle below) awarded for meritorious service to the Soviet state.

This medal, issued by IZMASH (now the Kalashnikov Concern), a defense manufacturing concern located in Izhevsk that is responsible for the arms plant located there, commemorates in 1995 the 50th anniversary of victory in WW II. The reverse legend, “from plant to front,” illustrates the manufacture of weapons for use in warfare at the front, and shows a Mosin-Nagant being handed from one person to another. The rightmost photo is of the receiver of the author’s Mosin-Nagant 91/30 that was built in 1942, similar to the one depicted on the medal.

Designer Medals



Medals have been issued that honor various firearm designers. Richard Jordan Gatling, seeing the casualties inflicted early in the Civil War, wanted to produce a device that would minimize casualties. He developed his idea through 1861 and received a patent in November 1862 for the first version of what would be known as the Gatling gun. Early models could fire approximately 200 rounds

per minute, with later models reaching 700. This silver medal, nearly 3 inches in diameter, was issued for the centennial of the Gatling gun. The obverse shows a bust of Gatling, and the reverse one variant of his gun. This medal was also issued in bronze. It is supposed that these medals were issued by the Frank J. Wahl Company of Gun-town, Mississippi (as seen on presentation boxes) but the word ITALY appears above the S of ARMS on both the silver and copper medals. “WAHL No 175” is written on the rim of the silver medal near the word PATENT, but the rim of the copper version is blank. Incidentally, the book *The Gatling Gun* was written by Paul Wahl (and Dan Toppel), but the author does not know if Paul and Frank are related.

This Russian medal commemorates the 75th birthday of Mikhail Timofeyevich Kalashnikov, creator of the AK-47 rifle (Avtomat Kalashnikova model 1947). The reverse shows a number of rifles, with the AK-47 with its curved magazine in the center.



Paul Mauser designed the iconic and widely-used bolt-action Mauser rifle as well as ammunition that it uses. This medal was issued by the *Gazette des armes*, a monthly French magazine, founded in 1972, that focuses on collecting antique firearms.

Show Commemoratives

Several gun shows have issued tokens. This white metal token, also issued in copper, is from the Third Annual National Gun Report Show held in 1961 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and features crossed rifles below a skyline. The fourth annual show also issued a token with Lincoln on the obverse, as it was held in Springfield, Illinois. This one is numbered 0524.





This copper token is for gun shows in 1968 sponsored by the Saskatchewan, Canada Gun Collectors Association. It has the message “GUNS DON’T KILL PEOPLE / PEOPLE KILL PEOPLE” in its legend, a truism often forgotten in today’s world.

This uniface medal, about 2.5 inches in diameter, identifies an exhibitor at the May 1992 American Society of Arms Collectors meeting in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It features a flintlock pistol.



Gun Commemoratives



A number of tokens, medals, and silver and copper bullion issues exist that commemorate various firearms themselves. The National Rifle Association has released several series. One series includes the first token illustrating the M1 Garand rifle used in WW II and Korea. Tokens have been issued in white metal, brass/bronze (such as this M1), and silver. Not all firearms commemorated are ones made in the United States, such as the second one illustrating the AK-47. Other firearms featured on these tokens include the M1 Carbine, Webley Mark IV revolver, Model 1903 Springfield, 1911 pistol, the Browning Automatic Rifle, the M14 and M16, and more.

Daisy, a manufacturer of air rifles, has issued a number of tokens as well. One token series is the Daisy Dollar series, where six tokens display rifles: Kentucky (flintlock), 1850 Sharps (breech loader), 1860 Henry, 1873 U.S. Springfield (cap and ball), 1873 Winchester (cartridge), and the 1894 Winchester; and six depict handguns: 1830 Deringer, 1836 Colt Paterson, 1840 Colt Walker, U.S. Model 1842 Percussion (cap and ball), 1860 Colt Army (percussion cap), and the 1873 Colt “Frontier” (cartridge). The Sharps rifle and the Model 1842 pistol are shown here. The reverse, featuring two revolvers, is identical on all of the tokens. These are die-cast, made at the 8th Street plant in Rogers, Arkansas in the 1970s and 1980s by the same equipment that produced the die-cast levers and receivers for the air rifles. They were included with some toy gun sets, distributed at fairs, and given as souvenirs to people touring the plant. They are still sold individually or in sets of 12 by the Rogers Daisy Airgun Museum.



Other countries also issued gun commemoratives. For example, this Gesellschaft für Münzeditionen (Society for Munitions)-issued 50mm proof silver medal shows the MG 42 German machine gun used during World War II.

2nd Amendment Commemoratives

The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution reads “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed” which affirms the individual right of gun ownership for self-defense and defense against a tyrannical government. This copper round produced by the Golden State Mint not only includes the text of the 2nd Amendment, but a quote from Thomas Jefferson: “No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms.”



This wooden nickel has a similar theme, though abbreviates the amendment text.

Although the Constitution affirms the right to gun ownership, there are constant efforts by legislators and protesters to limit or eliminate this right and support gun control. A common response to attempts at gun control is the phrase *ΜΟΛΩΝ ΛΑΒΕ*, “come and take [them],” a phrase from ancient Greece. King Xerxes I of Persia demanded that the Spartans surrender their weapons, and this was the response by King Leonidas I.



The first round, in copper and produced by the North American Mint, features a Spartan helmet and that phrase (*ΜΟΛΩΝ ΛΑΒΕ*), with crossed rifles and a cannon.

The second round, in silver, is the AG47 style issued by Silver Bullet Silver Shield. In their words: “A Cross Hair rests as the base of the design, representing the way in which the government targets our basic rights to our property and to bear arms. The government has a history of confiscating our gold and silver, holding us captive to a failing, fiat monetary system; now, they are trying to confiscate our weapons, leaving us defenseless and unable to protect our families and ourselves. The crossed rifles – the AK-47 and the AR-15 – and the crossed pistols – the M9 and the 1911 – depict our unwillingness to allow such confiscation. These weapons are constantly under-fire, as the government continues to pass unconstitutional laws, making it harder – and sometimes impossible – to own or carry these tools for self defense. We must protect these ‘great equalizers,’ as they are our only check on an ever-growing, oppressive government. The Grecian phrase engraved at the bottom of the coin, *Molon Labe*, derives from the Battle of Thermopylae, when 300 Spartan soldiers gave their lives to protect the Republic from the Persian Empire. The Latin phrase translates to ‘Come and Take It’ – best known as the slogan coined during the first battle of the Texas Revolution – the Battle of Gonzales. Just like the settlers of Gonzales, we recognize our right to defend ourselves from looming oppression. When the enemy comes to our door step and tries to strip our rights away from us, we will respond as our brothers and sisters in liberty did before us: Come and Take It.”



Thompson Emporium has issued several challenge coins associated with firearms. This one commemorates the 2nd Amendment, as well as a twist on gun control – not the restriction of firearms, but instead a firm grip.

Bud's Gun Shop has released a series of NORFED-like bullion rounds. This half-ounce silver issue from 2013 features the 2nd Amendment text, an AR-15, and the Internet domain name of the store.



Organization Commemoratives



Various organizations, museums and historical sites have issued tokens, medals and such that include representations of firearms. This elongated cent is from the Jamestown Settlement, a site which commemorates the first permanent English colony in America. It features a settler with a firearm in front of James Fort, the Virginia Company of London's 1610-1614 military outpost, recreated at Jamestown Settlement.

This medal from 1975 features the J.M. Davis Gun Museum in Claremore, Oklahoma, along with a portrait of Davis and a number of handguns.



Also from the same town,

1982 commemorated a century of the town's name change from Clermont to Claremore. This medal references both the J.M. Davis Gun Museum as well as the Will Rogers Memorial, also located in Claremore.

Helldorado Days is a recurring festival in Tombstone, Arizona. This Helldorado Days commemorative from 1970 shows a gunfight in progress, and a pair of crossed revolvers. This example, in nickel, has a mintage of 5,000 pieces. Additionally, 1,000 were issued in silver, as well as 100 proof sets consisting of one silver and one nickel coin.



This medal, issued in 1937, commemorates the 75th anniversary of a Schützenverein (German for "marksmen's club") in Bernkastel-Kues, Germany. Two shields over crossed rifles show a shooting target on the left shield, and the pre-1951 arms of Bernkastel-Kues on the right shield.

In addition to Daisy Dollars, Daisy has issued a number of other medals. This uniface one from 2016 commemorates the 130th anniversary of the Rogers Daisy Airgun Museum.



The History Channel Club began in 2003, and issued this token featuring a 12 pounder field gun. Unfortunately, the club appears to be defunct in or before 2016.

Military Service

Medals related to military service can also be firearm-themed. This one commemorates service in WW I with the message “TRUST IN THE LORD AND KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY,” an anecdote attributed to Oliver Cromwell.



This challenge coin from Thompson Emporium with enameled surfaces features a sniper team and their rifle. It has an obverse legend of “FROM A PLACE YOU WILL NOT SEE / COMES A SOUND YOU WILL NOT HEAR” and a reverse inscription of “YOU CAN RUN BUT YOU WILL

ONLY DIE TIRED,” a phrase which likely originates from the first Gulf War.

This challenge coin from the Northwest Territorial Mint which honors the U.S. Army features a “trunk monkey” and his rifle, a nickname among private military companies given to a rear gunner in an SUV.



And Lots More...



There are countless other items that feature firearms, and many that don’t easily fit into the categories above. Some, such as this Buffalo nickel from 1935 carved, hobo-style, in modern times, are done just for the sake of art. This nickel features a gangster with a Thompson submachine gun.

This pioneer-themed Heraldic Art commemorative medal from 1960 features a closeup of the flint-lock action of a long (a.k.a. Kentucky) rifle. It was produced by Robert McNamara of Cleveland, Ohio, and is identified as Pioneer Inventions, medal number 6.





The Sons of Liberty was a secret society founded to protect colonists and fight taxation by the British government before the Revolutionary War and included members such as Samuel Adams, John Hancock and Patrick Henry. The center features the date 1765 and the Liberty Tree, an elm tree that stood near Boston Common. In 1765, colo-

nists protested the Stamp Act under that tree, enacted by the British that year on the American colonies, as the first act of defiance against British rule. The shield is above crossed muskets, and the symbol of the Three Percenters (the number III surrounded by 13 stars) is to the right. The Three Percenters is a modern organization devoted to resisting attempts to curtail Constitutional rights, especially 2nd Amendment rights, named as only about three percent of the colonists (375,000 of 2.5 million) served in the Continental Army or state militias during the Revolutionary War. It also features the legend I AM THE DESCENDANT OF MEN WHO WOULD NOT BE RULED. This silver round was issued by the Intaglio Mint and is numbered 0293 of a mintage of 10,000 on a display card that is included with it. It is identified as “Sons of Liberty Type I” of the “Commemorative Bullion Series 2017.”

This appears to be a first place award in a one gun competition of the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association (NMLRA), based in Friendship, Indiana, featuring two crossed rifles.



This is one of a series of replica Carson City Morgan Dollars that feature a carved image on the obverse and what appears to be a standard Morgan Dollar reverse. It is of the correct diameter, but is underweight – 22.49g, as compared to 26.73g for an uncirculated Morgan. It also has been artificially toned to give an appearance of age. Al-

though this one was purchased from a domestic seller, at the time of writing a number of these are available on eBay, unsurprisingly from sellers in China. This particular one features a woman holding two revolvers behind her back.

Lastly, another way to represent firearms on numismatic items is to do so literally, such as with this 50 Centavos coin of Santander, a province of Columbia. These coins were struck by General Gonzalez Valencia to pay his troops after the battle of Palonegro, and is rumored that he struck them using the brass cases of expended cartridges.



Conclusion

It is surprising how much numismedia exists with representations of firearms, and is thus a rich collecting area.

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2018 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Sir Juan M. Castro	Rizal Circulating & Commemorative Coins
Chris Clark	Office Price Administration (OPA)
Josh Clark (YN)	U.S. Cents
Wes Jenkins	10 Little Indians, . . . And 5 More
Joe Lindell	The Great War
Dave Price	Error Coins
Kathy Skelton	The Mighty Five
Chris Sutter	Fractional Currency
Chip Vaughn	Sasanian Coins

Answers to How Well Do You Know Numismatic Literacy?

1 – 2 – 5	2 – 6 – 13	3 – 8 – 2	4 – 13 – 6
5 – 1 – 8	6 – 10 – 10	7 – 11 – 15	8 – 12 – 3
9 – 4 – 11	10 – 14 – 7	11 – 3 – 12	12 – 5 – 1
13 – 15 – 4	14 – 7 – 14	15 – 9 – 9	

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- August 14 - 18, 2018 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- September 15, 2018 **The World Coin Club of Missouri' 2018 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- September 20 - 22, 2018 The Illinois Numismatic Association's 59th Coin & Currency Show will be held in St. Charles, Illinois at the Pheasant Run Resort.
- September 30, 2018 **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- October 12 - 13, 2018 The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 50th Annual Coin, Stamp and Card Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, Pflumm Road at Santa Fe Trail Drive.
- October 27 - 28, 2018 The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex.
- November 1 - 3, 2018 **Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- November 11, 2018 The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- January 6, 2019 **The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- January 10 - 13, 2019 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 64th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.

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- February X – XX, 2019** **The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 55th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information.**
- March 14 – 16, 2019 The Professional Currency Dealers Association (Pcda) will hold their 34th Annual National Currency & Coin Convention in Rosemont, Illinois at the Hilton Rosemont/Chicago O'Hare (Consult www.pcdaonline.com for information about this show).
- March 28 - 30, 2019 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- April 7, 2019** **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Spring Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- April 24 – 27, 2019 The Central States Numismatic Society's 80th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
- June 13 – 16, 2019 The International Paper Money Show (IPMS) will be held in Kansas City, Missouri at the Sheraton Crown Center Hotel.
- July 18 - 20, 2019** **The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 59th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- August 6 - 10, 2019 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- February 27 – 29, 2020 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Atlanta, Georgia at Cobb Galleria Centre. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- April 22 – 25, 2020 The Central States Numismatic Society's 81st Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
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July 23 - 25, 2020	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 60th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 4 - 8, 2020	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
April 21– 24, 2021	The Central States Numismatic Society's 82th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 23 - 25, 2021	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 61th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 10 - 14, 2021	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group. The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets monthly on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at a variety of locations in the St. Louis area. Please make sure to check out our Facebook page, "St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group" to find meeting dates and locations and other information.

2018

August 16	Coins of the Silk Road 3rd - 11th Century	Ed Rataj
September 20	Antioch on the Orontes: Archaeology and Numismatics	Michael Fuller
October 18	The Five "Good Emperors" of Rome	Mark Avery
November 15	Roman Provincial Coins	Darrell Angleton
December 20	Unusual Ancient Coin Types	Lannie Rossim

2019

January 17	Coins of Octavian / Augustus	Chip Vaughn
February 21	Coins of Bar Kochba	David Hendin (Video)
March 21	Coins of the House of Lusignan	Tony Albers
April 18	Trajan's Column and Coin Types of the Dacian Wars	Jeremy Haag
May 16	Coins of the Roman Republic	(Video)
June 20	Collecting a Type Set of Roman Emperors	Dale Bunyard
July 18	An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia and Elymais	Bob Langnas

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2018

August 12	Nick Correnti	Non – Decimalized Coins
September 9	Jan Pallares	Coinage of the Vatican
October 14	Dan Burleson	A Topic of Numismatic Interest
November 11	Roger Schmidt	Tokens and Medals

2019

January 13	Joe Lindell	Who was Daniel Webster?
February 10	Dave Frank	Numismatic Quiz
March 10	Dan Burleson	A Topic of Numismatic Interest
April 14	Carl Garrison	Counterfeit and Altered Coins
May 19*	Al Hortmann	Foreign Paper
June 9	All Members	Coin and Book Garage Sale
July 14	Norman Bowers	
August 11	Nick Correnti	Non-Decimalized Coins #2
September 8	Larry Marsh	Civil War Currency
October 13	Stan Winchester	
November 10	Roger Schmidt	Tokens and Medals

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. An educational program and auction follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticsociety.org.

2018

August 22	Kathy Skelton	My Favorite Cents
September 26		Auction
October 24	Dr. Juan Castro	Doctor Rizal
November 28	Larry Marsh	Reminiscing About St. Louis Numismatics

2019

January 23	Dave Frank	What's New in Camp Money
February 27	Chris Sutter	The Yoachum Dollar and Other Missouri Legends
March 27	Carl Garrison	Counterfeit and Altered Coins
April 24	Dan Kemper	
May 23	Dave Price	Error Coins
June 26	Kathy Skelton	Mighty Five
July 18 *	Special Guest Speaker	
August 28	Nick Correnti	Non-Decimalized Coins
September 25		Auction
October 23	Al Hortmann	Paper Money
November 28	Larry Marsh	Documents

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

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59th Annual Coin Show
July 18th - 20th, 2019**

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING**

**which will be held
on the fourth Wednesday
of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.**

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directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant**

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